"I WILL REPAY"
A thrilling tale of
"The Scarlet Pimpernal"
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

The Bombay Chronicle

"I WILL REPAY"
A thrilling tale of
"The Scarlet Pimpernal"
WELLINGTON CINEMA
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 9 BOMBAY SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1925. TWO ANNAS

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The Bombay Chronicle

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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
1 25			
10th Jan.	CHINA ..	MOXGOLIAx..	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	CHINA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	CHINA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA @		8,083
11th ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
18th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2nd May	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIAx	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

‡ Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

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	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,, ,,	52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1925		
5th Feb.	NARINGA*	6,607
19th ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
5th March.	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MODASA ..	8 980
16th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
30th ,,	MASULA* ..	7,281
14th May	A Steamer* ..	..
28th ,,	DURENDA* ..	7,241
11th June	MORVADA ..	8,193
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
10th Jan.	ALIPORE*	5,273	
20th ,,	BEYPORE*	5,218	
28th ,,	KIDDERPORE*	5 334	
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA
6th ,,	PORE* ..	6,715	
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER
25th ,,	NAGPORE*	5,203	
4th Mar.	LAHORE*	5,222	
31st Mar.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOLDAVIA
14th Apr.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY
12th May	SICILIA ..	6,813	COMORIN
9th June	SARDINIA	6,684	DEVANHA

* Cargo vessels only.
† Cargo vessel, calls at Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
1925		
9th Jan. ..	VASNA	Busreh via Karachi
10th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar
12th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
14th ,, ..	BARJORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
21st ,, ..	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.

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INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Government of India Securities.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold and Government of India Securities.
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Managing Director.

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BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year, or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	77,500,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.
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Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
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Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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I. WASHIO.
Manager.
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Post Box No. 207.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24	30,17,785
Reserve Fund	23,50,000

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Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
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Gojra	Ludhiana	Simla
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
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LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
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Capital called up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

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Bombay	Jubbulpore	Naini Tal
Cawnpore	Lahore	Patna
Cawnpore City	Lucknow	Rae Bareli
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Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
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Allahabad Bank Building,
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Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserved Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

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Re INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX
Please Consult
Sharangdhar & Co.
whose accounting experience extends over 25 years
at
79, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co., HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1. THAKORDWAR, II. JUMA MUSJID, SHAIK MEMON STREET.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS and CANVASSERS on Commission for our most saleable Nutcrackers and other beautiful metalwares. Terms and illustrated booklet from MANAGER, Chhatbar Coy., Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).
A R636

WANTED for a moffusil Mill, an ASSISTANT DYER, conversant with cloth dyeing machinery in all colours. Apply stating terms and qualifications to Post Box 648, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 22465

WANTED—A ten years SENIOR TRAINED TEACHER, qualified fully in English for a Middle School in Bombay. Apply with qualifications, pay, etc., to Box No. 643, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R615

WANTED—SOLE AGENTS for Novelties. Rapid sellers. Lists free. 'Everplay' plays 27,000 gramophone records, lasts 20 years. Rs. 4, S. D. SHARMA & CO., Egerton Road, Delhi.
A M639

WANTED.—HINDU LADY as GOVERNESS for children in Hindu family with knowledge of English, Drawing and Music. Apply with references to Box No. 640, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R611

WANTED—An ENGINEER for Suction Gas Engine, Santa Cruz Match Works. Apply with particulars of experience, etc., and salary required to KHOJA MITHABHAI NATHOO, Hanuman Building, Tambakanta.
A M642

WANTED—An experienced CANVASSER for Paper line. Must have good knowledge of indent and local business. Salary according to qualification Testimonials required. Apply Box No. 647, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R638

THE HINDOO PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD., AMRITSAR.—Invites applications from men desirous of working as AGENTS to fill up atleast 40 vacancies all over India. The agents are required to collect information and advertisement, etc., for THE MALAVIYA'S INDIAN COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY, 1926. Salaries ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 300 p.m., Allowance Extra. Really capable and experienced men need apply only. For particulars apply with two annas stamps to the MANAGING DIRECTOR before 31st January, 1925.
A R627

BIG MONEY—BIG SALARY—Is waiting for you to come and get it. No matter where you live or what your experience, we teach you, how to make Rs. 100 to 500 p.m. in office or at home. We teach you BY POST, at your home, in your spare time, by NEW EASY METHODS, the following subjects:—(1) BRAND NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. Two days' free trial. No money unless fully satisfied. Our students command highest salaries. (2) BOOK-KEEPING in 80 hours. Marvellous short-cut methods. Special introductory offer. (3) SOAP-MAKING. This Course free if you like. Make soap at —/11 per lb. (4) BOOT POLISH MANUFACTURE Sample finishes free. We have helped hundreds of men to immediate and permanent success. State subject in which interested and enclose 3 anna stamp for illustrated booklet and proof of our statement. Address —HAWAID COLLEGE (B) RAWALPINDI.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A GRADUATE with five years' Matric Mathematics and Sanskrit teaching experience seeks EMPLOYMENT part or whole-time or tuitions. Box. No. 644, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
E R623

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT for OFFICE at 54 Tamarind Lane, first floor. Apply to RASHID KHODABUN, Batatawala Mansion, Lalbag, Bombay, between 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. (S.T.)
C R569

GODOWNS TO BE LET for WORKSHOPS and Storing purposes. Apply THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle.
C 22448

BLOCKS suitable and airy for Anglo-Indians, Europeans and Parsee gentlemen, at New Nagpada, opposite Richardson and Cruddas. Rent Rs. 80 and upwards. Apply on spot. Tel. No. 41417.
C R441

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

ELECTRIC MOTORS for A. C. and D. C. Circuits in all sizes from 1/4 B. H. P. to 100 B. H. P. for standard voltage. The INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
K 22468

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—CAPITALISTS, investing Rs. 250, upwards, speculative business workable on sound basis. Minimum 25 per cent. profit. Apply Box No. 649, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R643

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Only a few Yost Typewriters left. Brand New. Latest Model No. 20. Original price Rs. 495, Foolscap Size, 540, Brief, 580, Policy. Now sold at Rs. 285 nett, any size. Rs. 275 for 25 inch, Rs. 300 for 30 inch Carriage.

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 65, 8, 75, Empire 1	90
Underwood 5, 145, L. C. Smith 5, 125, 8 ...	150
Yost 20, Rs. 85, 100, all new types	160
Oliver 3, 65, 9, 160, Rebuilt 5, 185, 9	215
Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 215, Brief 160 ...	215
Mahrati Remington 9, Rs. 125, Visible ...	200
Gujerati Remington 9, Rs. 160, Visible ...	200
Remington Portable with Case, New	234
Corona No. 3, Rs. 90, 100, 110, 125	135
Corona Portable, Improved Model, New ...	207

NICOLIS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21223.
N W

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITERS BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved, Latest	207
Remington Visible	148
Underwood 3, Rs. 150, Oliver 8	75
Oliver No. 5 Rs. 110, No. 9 latest	175
Empire No. 1 Rs. 90, No. 2 latest	140
Royal No. 10 latest like New	165
Rex Visible latest 110, L. C. Smith	140
Hammond Multiplex Portable like New	185
Ribbons, Carbon Papers. Repairs to All makes.	

GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO ADVERTISE removal to New and More Commodious Premises Messrs STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, Importers of Typewriters & Accessories, Century Building, 321 Hornby Road, Opp. Petit Institute, are offering a SPECIAL DISCOUNT on all Typewriters and Accessories purchased before 15th January, 1925. Write for List, sent Post Free.
N

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JEWELLERS LTD.
STERLING SILVER PHOTO FRAMES.
A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY PATTERNS AND SIZES.
FINISH AND PRICE BEYOND CRITICISM
TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

WANTED—Wholesale and retail customers for Pudiyangam Silk Sarees, Angavastrams, Coatings, etc. For Particullars apply to:—PUDIYANGAM SILKS, Pudiyangam Village, Palghat.
T R520

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(UNDER SPECIAL DIET.)

Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Postage As. 6 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia etc., etc., and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One anna postage stamp required for a reply or pamphlets.

PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2. Postage 1s. 5 extra.

Correspondence strictly in English.

STAMMERING QUICKLY CURED by West London Stammering Clinics' wonderful Postal self-treatment. Complete Course Rs. 15. Agents wanted everywhere. Dr. AUGUSTIN, 9, Wellington Square, CALCUTTA
P R619

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Inspection	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the undersigned for the undermentioned posts by the 20th January, 1925. Applicants should state their age, nationality, race as also their qualifications and previous experience if any. Separate applications must be sent for separate posts.

(1) A LADY GRADUATE with Gujarati as Mother-tongue for the post of Headmistress of the Municipal Sorabji Shapurji Bengali Gujarati Girls' School (teaching English upto Std. III). The salary of the post is Rs. 100-5-150 p.m. for Graduates and Rs. 125-5-175 p.m. for Graduates with S.T.C. or L.T. Diploma.

(2) A LADY LIBRARIAN for a Ladies' Library to be opened at Sandhurst Road Bombay, under the management of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee. Knowledge of English, Marathi and Gujarati (and if possible of Urdu also) essential. Preference will be given to ladies having some experience of Library work. Salary Rs. 75 p.m.

(3) A LADY CLERK for the Ladies' Library mentioned in (2) above. Knowledge of English and the vernaculars essential. Salary Rs. 40 p.m.

A. R. BHAIJI,
Ag: Secretary, Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Bombay, 6th Jan, 1925. 22440

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, 143, Medows Street, Fort, at 12 noon (S.T.) on SATURDAY, the 10th January, 1925, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1923.
2. To confirm the appointments of Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji, as Directors of the Company.
3. To appoint Directors in place of Messrs. Tricumdas Dwarkadas and Umar Sobani who retire under Arts. 105 and 106 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors for the year 1924, at a remuneration to be fixed by the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be closed from 21st December, 1924, to 4th January, 1925, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
For The Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd.,
OSMAN SOBANI,
Managing Director.

DIRECTORATE OF DEVELOPMENT.

SANTA CRUZ TOWN PLANNING SCHEME NO. V.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I, EDWARD MORTON GILBERT-LODGE, Arbitrator appointed by Government in their order No. S.A. 1685, dated 18th November, 1924, published in Government Gazette, dated 20th November, 1924, part I, page 2859, do hereby give notice under Section 30 of the Bombay Town Planning Act No. I of 1915 that the Arbitration proceedings in respect of the above scheme will open at the offices of the Development Directorate, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 12th January, 1925, from 12 noon (S. T.) when all persons interested in the land included in the scheme should attend and state their objections, if any, to the draft scheme and valuations.

E. M. GILBERT-LODGE,
F.S.I.; F.I.A.; F.A.I.
Arbitrator.
22429

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT. 1888.

AS MODIFIED UP TO THE 1ST APRIL, 1923.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 299 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as modified up to the 1st April, 1923, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held on the 9th day of February, 1925, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the public street known as Cavel Street, between Kalbadevi Road and the Cavel Church.

A plan of this street showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 7th day of January, 1923.
H. B CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
22463

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for providing 6" cement concrete foundation along (1) Grant Road from Falkland Road to Parel Road and (2) along Fort Street from Hornby Road to Nicol Road will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 19th day of January, 1925.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
22464

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England.)

SALE OF SCRAP.

THE UNDERSIGNED will receive tenders in sealed covers (excluding loading, unloading and freight charges) on Company's authorised forms (price of Form Re. 1 per copy) at his office at Parel, Loco Offices Building, G. I. P. Ry., up to 12 hours (noon) on Monday the 26th January, 1925, for the purchase of approximately 217 tons cast iron scrap lying at Manmad, 492 tons wrought iron and steel scrap, lying at Kalyan and Manmad, and 195 tons wood scrap lying at Manmad.

No tender will be consideerd unless accompanied by a payment equivalent to 10 per cent. of the amount of tender.

For details, apply to the office of the Undersigned.

Divisional Engineer,
LOCO OFFICE BUILDING,
G. I. P. Ry., Parel.
22446

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE ADDITIONAL DISTRICT MUNSIF OF COIMBATORE

O. S. NO. 890 OF 1924.

Erachand Chunilal by partner Chunilal ..... Plaintiff.
Jasraj Narayan by partner Ramlal ..... Defendant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed plaintiff has filed a suit against the defendants for a sum of Rs. 238-8-6 on account of the dealings had by them with the plaintiff's firm. The suit is posted on 12-1-1925 for hearing.

T. R. GOPALACHARYA, B.A., B.L.,
Pleader for the Plaintiff.
6th Jan., 1925. 22466

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 688 OF 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
GOVINDLAL BANSILAL & others Defendants

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922 and the Order, dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on SATURDAY, the 17th day of January, 1925, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground with the messuage tenements and bunglows outhouses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bellasis Road without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7300 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 129, 130, 131, Old Survey No. 70 83, New No. 13698, New Survey No. 1/6308, Part and 6921 and Cadastral Survey No. 2/224, Tardeo Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 5033 @ 5036 E 3179 @ 3182 Street No. 202, 1 @ 3, D Ward No. 5037 @ 5042, 5043, E 3183 @ 3189, Street No. 4 @ 9-10 and D Ward No. 5044 @ 5046, E 3190 @ 3192, Street Nos. 11-12, 204-206 and bounded, on or towards the North by Bellasis Road, on or towards the South partly by Government Medical Stores and partly by the property of Bombay Improvement Trust, on or towards the East partly by the property of Dr. S. F. Kolah and partly by the property of Nowroji Khursedji Lakdawalla and on or towards the West by the property of Bombay Improvement Trust.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14 K. Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 27th day of November, 1924
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA
Commissioner.
22286

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NARSINGRAO KRISHNARAO NAYAMPALLI, of Bombay, Saraswat Brahmin Hindoo, an assistant in the firm of Thomas Cook & Sons, resided at Pydhunie in Bombay ..... Deceased.

RAMKRISHNA NARSINGRAO NAYAMPALLI, of Bombay, Saraswat Brahmin Hindu, Police Inspector, Bombay residing at Pydhunie, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventeenth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P.B. MALBARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) B. B. PATEL,

The 17th day of December, 1924.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
22462

KUSUMA
A boon to sufferers from Gonorrhea. Magically stops burning and pricking sensation and discharges of all nature in 24 hours. Complete cure in a week. Also a kingly specific for Ladies, suffering from Leucorrhea and menstrual disorders. Per Phial Rs. 2, V.P.P. Charges Extra.
ANANDA KUTEERAM,
POST BOX No. 246, MADRAS.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.
April Street.
Telephone No. 23402.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla; Attorneys for the mortgagee Mr. Bapuji Dorabji Daruwalla and on account and at the risk of the morgagor Merwanji Bomanji Kashinath and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under the Indenture of mortgage, dated 15th day of October, 1923, and made between the said Merwanji Bomanji Kashinath of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will put up for sale by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 10th day of Jan., 1925, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, all the mortgagor's share, right, title and interest whether as on intestacy of the mortgagor's father Bomanji Edulji Kasinath or under the will and codicil of the mortgagor's father or otherwise howsoever in all those pieces or parcels of lands, hereditaments and premises and particularly 1stly, 2ndly, 3rdly 4thly and 5thly described in the printed particulars and conditions of sale (copies whereof can be obtained from the auctioneers), and all the mortgagor's share, right, title and interest in the income and accumulation of Income if any in the hands of the Executors and Trustees in respect of the said lands, hereditaments and premises whatever the same may be.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BAPU HAJAM STREET, MASJID CROSS LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla; Attorneys for he mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Abdulla Jusab Cussum Mitha and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the mortgagee under the Indenture of mortgage bearing date the 23rd day of July 1924, and made between the said Mr. Abdulla Jusab Cussum Mitha of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part Messrs. J. S MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell away by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 15th day of January, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate at Masjid Cross Lane without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 132 and 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 7162 and Cadastral Survey No. 2416 Bhuleshwar Division, New Survey No. 979 together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 6399 and Street No. 33-35 and bounded on or towards the East by Sweepers passage on or towards the West by the said Masjid Cross Lane on or towards the North by the property of Aishabai widow of Haji Ebrahim Haji Tayab and on or towards the South by the property of Cassum Haji Alli.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla; Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 13th January, 1925, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot, booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of wheat seed, C. I. sheets, empty wooden casks, pumps, iron machinery, etc., and the following consignments:—

2 bags leather cuttings and 6 bags waste cotton forming part of a consignment of 428 bags of refused and waste cotton booked ex-Baroda to Carnac Bridge Inv. 58 R. R. 14894 of 15-4-24 consigned by the Maharaj Mills Co., Limited, to selves and delivery taken by Messrs. Jarwantlal Mohendralal and Co.

1 Oil engine and 2 iron articles belonging to Messrs. Bhow and Co. of Ahmedabad lying at Ahmedabad Station and transferred to Carnac Bridge Depot under Free Service Way Bill No. 79080 of 22 and 28-10-23.

2 bundles iron chairs ex. Gujarat to Anand Inv. R. R. 5388 of 12-12-23 booked by Messrs. Sarin Bros. to selves.

A descriptive list of booked consignments may be seen on the Notice Boards in the Goods Sheds at Carnac Bridge.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

ON SATURDAY, the 10th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the Bank concerned.

2 cases soap.

By order of the office concerned.

3 rolls of cork carpet comprising 175 feet.

By order of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes. 177 Bundles superior brass Evelet rings.

2 Two wheeled carts.

1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.

1 second hand rubber tyred English Brougham.

1 second hand rubber tyred Canoe Victoria.

1 Arab horse quiet in harness.

1 Rangooni Pegu Pony strong and speedy, 6 years.

1 Dort motor car 4 cylinder 5 seater 20 H.P. in good running order No. B Z 5863.

AUCTION SALE OF SEASONED WOOD RICH FURNITURE.

On SUNDAY, the 18th instant at 10 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 10, Queen's Road, opposite to the Church Gate Station, very valuable and handsome household furniture of the latest design and of best workmanship, rich glass and porcelain ware, best plated ware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, also made to order leather lined chairs cutlery cabinet Baba gari with "C" spring, mirror back sideboards and dumbwaiters, very rich carpets and curtains teafoys, drawing room suites, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs fancy cabinets, table ornaments. Persian marble and bronze vases, solid silver ware, E lamps and fans, large English ice box, one sweet tone Cottage piano phonograph, rich pictures, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, hatstands, reclining sofas, glass door book and silver cases, easy chair, E. irons, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of a Gentleman.

Catalogues will be publish and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW KNOWN AS "ORIENTAL COTTAGE" WITH OUT-HOUSES AND STABLES AT POONA CIVIL LINES.

Under instructions from the Executors of the estate of the late Mr. Haji Jawad Ispahani (deceased) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SUNDAY, the 1st proximo sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Poona.

All that piece or parcel of land hereditaments and premises with the Bungalow, out houses and stables standing thereon, situate in the Civil Lines of Poona in the Synagogue Street in the registration Sub-District of Haveily Zillah Poona bearing Prathundi No. 7 and 8 Municipal No. 8 and commonly known as "Oriental Cottage" and containing by admeasurement two acres and 33 guthas or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the Synagogue Street, on the West by vacant ground on the North by vacant ground belonging to S. R. Sassoon Esq., and on the South by the property of Mr. A. D. Ezekiel. Together with all buildings, compounds, ways, waters, water courses, rights, easements and appertenancies whatsoever to the said premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

129, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

Telephone No. 20521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO LOVERS OF ARTISTIC FURNITURE, PRIVATE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS TO SECURE ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY MESSRS. JOHN ROBERTS, WIMBRIDGE, BENJAMIN, DEVJI, KANJI AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN MAKERS.

By the order of Bai Manibai, the Executrix of late Mr. Mathuradas Manji Valji, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 11th January, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Mathoora Bhuwan, Dadar Main Road, above Post Office No. 14, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture by Messrs. John Roberts, Wimbridge, Benjamin, Deoji Kanji and other well-known makers, also old blackwood carved furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, by Mapin and Webb, Judd and Barton, and Walker and Hall, sliding oval dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back full size sideboards, dumbwaiters and crockery stands, dinner waggons, marble top centre tables, rich carpets, wardrobes, silk tapestry lined drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, English ice box, roll top writing tables, revolving chairs, writing tables, silver show cases, glass door book cases, reclining sofas, sweet-toned cottage piano, gramophone cabinet with records, mahoganized bedroom furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror and plain almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing wash-hand tables, hat stands, cane furniture meat-safe, Milner's safe, marble statues, majolica flower stands, rich garden pots, electric chandeliers satsuma vases, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Telephone No. 25152

BONA-FIDE SALE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO RAJAS LOVERS OF ARTISTIC FURNITURE AND PRIVATE BUYERS TO SECURE WELL-MADE ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BILLIARD TABLE, MOTOR CARS ETC.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.)

Auction Sale of specially made-to-order complete suite of dining, drawing and bedroom artistic furniture by Benjamin, Robert, and Wimbridge, real mahoganized canteen cutlery case, marble figures, pedestals, with electric fittings, rich table ornaments, electric hall chandeliers clocks, one full size billiard table, complete with full accessories, Godrej's steel safe, 2 motor cars, and one 3 H.P. motor cycle, etc. etc.

Messrs. MISTRY and CO., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Nepean Sea Road, opp. Mr. J. Gazdar's Bungalow, Malabar Hill. artistic household furniture by Robert, Benjamin and Wimbridge, comprising sliding dining table, arm chair, mirror back side boards, glass cupboards, oil paintings, with rich frames rich upholstered drawing room suites, made-to-order hall jardineer stands, cabinets, by Benjamin, book cases, silk tapestry lined sofa, cabinets, sofa artistic marble statues, figures and pedestals, electric hall chandeliers, brass bronze figures with electric fittings, Godrej's fire proof safe, full size billiard table, clocks, large China jars, mahoganised single bedsteads, handsome mirror door almyrahs, dressing and washing tables, meatsafe, cupboard, 2 American motor cars and one 3 H.P. motor cycle, etc.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE

Government Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

Under instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, the undersigned will hold a Public Auction outside the Kirkee Arsenal, on TUESDAY, the 13th January, 1925, at 2 p.m. of the following Serviceable and unserviceable stores including Clothing:—

A large quantity of Brass, Copper, and Nickel cupro Gummetal Ingots, Counterpanes, Great Coats, Dhurreis, Coats warm, Shirts, Blouses, serge Blankets, Pyjamas etc., Gunmetal, Brass, Copper, Aluminium cooking pots, Telescopes, Buntingerimson, Lamps Bolts with nuts, Kitson, Alladin and kilite, stoves axes pickheads, Felt, Leather, Waterbottles, Tubs, Shovels, Gunny, Canvas, Tin, Vices, Barrows wheels, weights Anvils, Cordage cotton, Tape, saddles, Clinometer, Minocular, Mamooties, Cordage, Hemp, Enamel ware, Web Jhools, Steel Mild Scrap, Steel Cast Scrap, Bellows, Tools Files, Cloth Rags, crockery ware, Boxes, Buckets, Ground sheets, Pipe hose, Camp kettles, Beams, Drums Saws, Scales of sorts, Knives, Spoons Basins etc. Conditions of Sale will be read over on the spot.

MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE
R529

RAWLPLUGS.

For every kind of wall fixtures light or heavy use Rawlplugs. They save the walls—Save time—and Save money. Absolutely firm fixing insured.

Extensively used throughout India by electricians, plumbers, building contractors etc.

Write for full particulars to Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency including Sindh and Punjab.

H. I. DIXON AND CO. LTD.
17/18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Bombay.

Telegrams:—NOXID.
Telephone:—No. 20786

BEEJBUND

If one Pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency.

One Phial of 20 Pills Rs. 2 (V. P. Extra.)
ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM.
13 Bairagimatam, Madras.

TESTIMONIAL.

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart., B. A., M. D. LI. D. Ph. D. B. M. S. Principal Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients, has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency, and other allied sexual disorders."

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHÉ-CINEMA
ROYAL·OPERA·HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST

TO-NIGHT 6, 8 & 10.
MATINEE TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW 4 P. M.

DOUGLAS MACLEAN.
IN
THE YANKEE CONSUL

7 Reels of Laughter and thrills.

The story of a colossal practical joke, which contains some situations of an extremely exciting and sensational nature Douglas MacLean made you scream in "GOING UP", he is even funnier in this new picture. His great motor ride in a high powered car with no brakes is something not to be missed. A brilliant sparkling play acted by a comedian who knows how to manufacture fun.

PATHE GAZETTE
FOR GUESTS ONLY.

(Parrott Comic).

Prices Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, and As. 4 Including Tax.
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 a.m. & 1 p.m. and 5 p. m. and 11 p. m.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

ANOTHER WEEK
OF
NAVALSHA HIRJI,
THE SUPERB
SHREE KRISHNA PRODUCTION
Produced at the well-known
MAJESTIC STUDIO
Under the direction of
Mr.
ARDESHIR IRANI
featuring
Mr.
MOHAN LALAJI.

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK
ONE PICTURE IN A MILLION FOR YOU !
The Thrilling world-famed "Scarlet Pimpernel" Romance on the Screen.
"I WILL REPAY"

Is the second of the world-renowned "Scarlet Pimpernel" stories. It is more dashing, more lovable and full of prodigious feats of daring. It is laden with the charm of perfect photography and dazzlingly beautiful sets and scenery.

BARONESS ORCZY'S WORLD-FAMED
SCARLET PIMPERNEL ROMANCE
"I WILL REPAY"

7 Reels

The "Scarlet Pimpernel" is more dashing, more loveable. performs more prodigious feats of daring, takes our breath away more often than in any of his other adventures. It is one unbroken succession of thrills—thrills at unexpected appearances and disappearances, gasps and wonderment to know what deed of daring do the "Scarlet Pimpernel" will perform next. or how he will get out of his newest scrape.

Every Schoolboy and College Student, every educated person—man, woman or child, should see this heart-captivating Romance pertaining to the bloody days of the
FRENCH REVOLUTION

The Programme includes the International News.
TO-NIGHT 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T)

WELLINGTON

CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK.
A FIRST NATIONAL ATTRACTION

A thrilling Drama for a Man's Gratitude for a Girl's devotion, Starring
ANITA STEWART
in
"A QUESTION OF EONOR"
in 7 Reels

Sacrifices—risks—such as a girl seldom endures for a man, only to be condemned "FAITHLESS!"

It's a real life-story that has a parallel in the life of some girl you know, who gave—asking nothing—and received a thankless reward.

PRESENTED BY
LOUIS B. MAYER
A First National Attraction.
The Programme includes the International News.

TO-NIGHT :—3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

GRAND CONCERT!
SPECIAL CONCERT !!

IN AID OF

MR. HORNIMAN
GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT

BY

Miss PADMAVATIBAI

OF BENARES.

ON

FRIDAY, the 16th January 1925
at 9-30 P. M.

AT

Baliwalla Grand Theatre,
TARDEO.

Rates with tax Rs. 5/12, 4/8, 3/6, 2/4, 1/2, As. 14 & 9.

Book Seats at the Theatre from 10th instant.

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
SATURDAY, 10th January, 1925, Night (P. M. 8-30)
MUKANAYAK!!
SUNDAY, 11th January, 1925, day (P.M.3Noona
SWAYAMWAR

The Best and Biggest SHOW
COMING!! SHORTLY COMING!!
JAPANESE NEW CIRCUS

Location: Junction Sandhurst Road and Bhindi Bazar, Bombay
with
30 Talented Artists 30
Europeans, Japanese, Philipines and Indian Troupe
Besides
45 Well Trained Animals 45
Watch the Opening Date.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 9-30 P. M.
TO-MORROW AT 5-30 P. M. Matinee.
LEE WHITE & CLAY SMITH Co.
in Vogues of 1925.
CINEMA TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.
TO-MORROW AT 10 P. M.
"YOUNG Mrs. WINTHORP."
With Ethel Clayton.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
"A SMALL TOWN IDOL"
With Ben Turpin.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
"THE LAST TRIAL."
With Maurice Flynn.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY HARD COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Under the auspices of the HINDU GYMKHANA BOMBAY.

OPEN TO AMATEURS ONLY.

Gentlemen's Singles | Ladies' Singles
Gentlemen's Doubles | Mixed Doubles

Entries close on MONDAY, 26th January, 1925.
Draw on TUESDAY, 27th January 1925, at 6-30 p.m.
The Tournament Starts on MONDAY, 2nd February, and CLOSES on SATURDAY, 14th February, 1925.
ENTRANCE FEE Rs. 5/- per player per Event.
Please send your entries soon to
J. C. MAITRA,
Hon. Secretary,
Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament
C/o P. J. Hindu Gymkhana Bombay No. 2.

IMPERIAL

Presents
TO-NIGHT and during This Week
KOHINOOR FILM CO'S
Famous Photo-play
"SATI-SONA"
"SATI-SONA"
Daily four shows:—
at 5-15, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 P.M.
Extra shows:—
on Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 P.M.

WONDERFUL DELINEATION WITH AMAZING ACCURACY.

Professor PANDIT MOTILAL, F.B.I.M.S. (London), Scientific Astrologer and Palmist Secretary, British Institute of Mental Science (Incorporated by Act of Parliament) Central India Branch Mhow, C.I. Examines Horoscopes, undertakes all Astrological works, delineates Palms, Questions answered. Advice on health, business, betterment, Marriage, Friends, Courtship etc., at reasonable fees. Charges for one year in detail Rs. 3. Brief reading of your life Rs. 5. Full character reading Re. 1. Send time date month and year of birth or time of writing letter to above address. Trial solicited. Testimonials highest from Civil and Military officers.

R549

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 9/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 635.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 695.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 685.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 108
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 103
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs 212.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 280.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.77 3/4.
London—Paris Frcs 88.50.
London—Switzerland Frcs 24.50.
London—Brussels Frcs 85.60.
London—Rome Liras 115.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market.
Exchange market closed quiet at 1/5 15/16

Bombay, Jan. 9

LONDON DISCOUNTS—
Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 4¼ per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.
MONEY—
Call 3 per cent.
One month 3¾ per cent.
Three months 4¼ per cent
Six months 5¼ per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.
TONE OF MONEY MARKET—
Steady.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 9.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 31/32
Bank Demand	1/6
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/6 9/32
Fcs. Demand	637
American Dollars	280 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	157
Shanghai	212
Japan	107 1/2
Singapore	158

Market Steady

London, Jan. 8.

Rentes 2 per cent 59.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 7/8.
Closing Tone of Silver:—China buyers and sold—Quiet but steady.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1924.
Interest day to day loans 2 7/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4.

London Jan. 8.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 1/16 steady
Bar Gold £4.7.4 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 32 steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.
MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Jan. 8.

Stockholm	17.70
Christiania	31.23
Amsterdam	11.75
Switzerland	24.53
Belgium, yesterday's	95.43
Prague	158.25

New York, Jan. 8.

Demand Bills 4.77.62.

London, Jan. 8.

Exchange on London in Paris 88.62.
Exchange oin London in Germany 20.045.000 m.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Jan 8

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £89 3/8 no change.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 3/4 no change.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 11/16 to 7/16
Conversion Loan £77 5/8 no change.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 3/4+1/8.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £117 no change.
Consols 2½ per cent 57 3/4 no change.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 49 nominal.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 1/8—1/8.
Government Securities 3 per cent 57 5/8 no change.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Jan. 8.

Discount Bank Bills 3 b/st. 3 13/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4.
5 per cent Rentes 20.

BULLION.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/1.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14/1.
Bar gold ready Rs. 22/7.
Bar gold forward Rs. 22/4.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22/1.
Bar silver ready Rs. 73/7.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 73/4.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 72/14.

London, Jan. 8.

Bar gold ready s. 87/4.
Silver ready d. 32.
Silver forward d. 31/14.

TONE OF SILVER—
Firm. India bought cash and sold forward Fair amount of business done. Market has a more steady appearance.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

3½ per cent. Government Paper Rs. 67/12.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/4
5 per rcent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/4.
5 per cent. Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 97/12.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/12
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/10.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/4
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/4
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/10.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 99
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 74/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 95
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8

SHARES.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1410, India 74, Central Bank 22/10 and Eastern Bank 77.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 450, Bombay Cotton 520, Bombay Dyeing 1017/8, Bradbury 500, Century 511/4, Cent. India 545, Colaba Land 176, Coorla 150, Crescent 260, Currim 410, Dawn 627/8, Edw. Sassoon 190, Fazulbhoy 927 sxd. Gokak 102/8, Ind. Bleaching 222/8, Ind. Malwa 420, Kastoorchand 134/8, Kinatao 185 Kohinoor 1260, Luxmi Cotton 4,600, Madhowji 4011/4, Mathuradas 230, M Petit 2,700, Meyer Sassoon 127/8, Morarji 2,550, New Great 360, New City 315, Pabani 378/12, Pearls 373/12, Phoenix 570, Simplex 237/8, Swan 1,040, Swadeshi 630, Tata Mill 170 and Vishnu Cotton 1,725.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 195, B. Burma 330, B. Burma N. J. 76/4, Bt Burma Pet. 5, Bombay Tramway 95, Bombay Steam 65, Bundi Cement 8/8, Katni Ord. 50, Katni Defd. 150, New India 12, Shivrajpur 49/4 Tata Iron Ord. 11, Tata Iron Defd. 36/4, Tata Hydro 782/8, Scindia Steam 6/7xd.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following is the Statement of Affairs as on the 2nd January 1925—

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	.. ..	11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up	.. ..	5,62 50 000
Reserve	.. .. ..	4,37 50 000
Public Deposits	.. ..	9,08 68 000
Other Deposits	.. .. ..	76,92 71 000
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act. against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	..	2,00 00 000
Sundries	.. .. ..	1,24 81 000
Rupees	..	99,46 20 000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	..	15,23 53 000.
Other authorized securities under the Act	.. ..	1,21 96 000
Loans	.. .. ..	16,38 19 000
Cash Credits	.. .. ..	31,65 44 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	.. ..	12,59 67 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	.. .. ..	17 69 000
Dead Stock	.. .. ..	2,62 83 000
Sundries	.. .. ..	63 22 000
Balances with other Banks	..	55 44 000
		81,05 97 000
Cash	..	18,40 23 000
Rupees	..	99,46 20 000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	.. .. £	1,295,800
Advances in London	.. .. „	929,300
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	.. .. .. „	369,500

Percentage 20.61.
Bank Rate 6%

MEMORANDUM.

Liabilities.

	Rs.	
Public Deposits	..	69,27,000 Decrease.
Other Deposits	..	6,63,55,000 Increase.

Assets.

Bank's Investments	..	8,76,000 Increase.
Loanf	.. ..	63,46,000 „
Cash Credits	.. ..	9,71,000 „
Bills Discounted and Purchased	..	2,31,46,000 „
Cash	.. ..	58,43,000 „

Percentage 20.61.

GOLD.

Bombay, January 9.

Ready:—22-8 0

Vaida.	Opening	Lowest.	At 6 p. m.
Posh	22 5 0		22-5-0
Maha	22-1 0		22-1-0

Teji Mandi.
Posh 0—0—0
Maha 0—8—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, January 9

Ready:—73 15-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest.	At 6 p.m.
Posh	72-10-0	73-8-0	73 8-0
Maha	72-7-0	73-1-0	73-1-0

Teji Mandi.
Posh 0—0—0
Maha 2—8—0
Tone—Market Steady.

MOCATTA'S SILVER REPORT.

London, Jan. 8.

Rise in the early part of the week was due to the fairly substantial buying by India when there was an absence of sellers, but higher rate brought in China as a heavy seller, and with the Ind an demand satisfied, reaction was rather too rapid. To-day a little renewed buying for India was in evidence. Stocks in Shanghai are very heavy and although the daily take-off in Indian bazaars was good, it is very doubtful whether they will absorb all the silver that is now coming in the market.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

January 9.

To-day Reuter reported 10 to 12 points higher in New York futures. The market advanced on short covering Liverpool has been reported 1 point down to 5 points up.

Messrs. Bruel and Co.'s Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 8th inst. (5-15 p.m) as under:—

"Market shows no special features. We look for gradually sagging markets in the immediate future, but suggest purchases round 12-50d. for October."

A small advance being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazaar opened this morning steady at Rs. 454/- i.e., Re 1/- higher than yesterday's closing rate far F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses were moderate sellers and the prices gave way to Rs. 451 1/2. Around this level Bazaar operators were buyers which caused the market to improve to Rs. 453 and the Bazaar closed at Rs. 452. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 452 1/2 and going up to Rs. 453 on scattered buying closed steady at Rs. 452 1/2 Bazaar operators were buyers for Oomras.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 451 1/2 and declined to Rs. 450 on general selling. Around this level bazaar operators bought lifting the values to Rs. 456 at which rate the market closed. Oomra March opened at Rs 434 1/2 and going down by a rupee improved to Rs. 437 on buying by Bazaar operators and closed at Rs. 435 1/2 on Commission Houses selling. F. G. Bengal January and March were nominally quoted Rs. 383 and Rs. 374 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quet but steady yesterday and the demand was moderate. About 3000 Bs. are reported to have been sold.

To-day only 100 Bs. Bengal were tendered. Nothing was tendered against Oomra Contracts.

COTTON GREEN- CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, January 9.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	..	452 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	..	382
„ „	March	..	374
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	..	456 1/2
„ „	March	..	435 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS

Bombay, January 9.

Description.	Fine.	F. Good.
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	405	390
M. G. Oomra No. 3 ..	460	445
M. G. Khandesh ..	455	440

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, January 9.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	..	452
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	..	383
„ „	March	..	374
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	..	455
„ „	March	..	435

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 9, Ready Jan

Bengal Superfine	M.G.	..	..	..
„	Fine M.G.	..	400/10	..
„	F.G.M.G.	..	380/85	..
Sindh-Punjab	Fine M.G.	..	400/10	..
„	F.G.M.G.	..	380/85	..
Punjab-Americans	M.G.	..	..	..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	M.G.	..	460/65	..
Nagpur	.. ..	..	460/65	..
Yeotmal	Fine M.G.	..	455/60	..
Pulgaon	„ „	..	455/60	..
Dhamangaon	„ „	..	450/55	..
Amraoti	„ „	..	445/55	..
Khamgaon-Akola	„ „	..	445/55	..
Mulkapur	„ „	..	445/50	..
Khandesh	„ „	..	440/45	..
„	F.G.M.G.	..	..	March.
Broach	Fine M.G.	..	..	480/82
„	Fully Good	..	..	..
Muthia	Fine „	..	..	..
„	F.G.M.G.	..	..	..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	..	..
Coompta	M.G.	..	..	..
Westerns	„	..	520	..
„	H.G.	..	..	..
Miraj	M.G.	..	520	f.
Cambodia	„	..	550	—

Ready average quality.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Jan. 9.

New York Market 8th, Jan.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
23.45	Jan.		23.55	+10
23.75	Mar.	23.85+10	23.87	+12
24 08	May		24.18	+10
24 25	Jul.		24.35	+10
23.70	Oct		23.82	+12

New York spot on 7th Jan, 23.55-25; New Orleans 23.60-25.

Telegraphic market advices:—May highest 24.23 (at the opening), lowest (mutilated.)

Liverpool Market 8th Jan.

Previous Close	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
12 79	Jan.			12 81	+02
12.90	Mar.	12.86—04	12.87—03	12.89	—01
12.96	May	12.95—01		12.97	+01
12 98	Jul.			13.00	+02
12.69	Oct.			12.74	+05
Egyptian					
27 05	Mar.			....	
26.05	May			26.65	+60
25.05	Jul.			25.65	+60
21.25	Nov.			....	

Telegraphic market advices:—Despite local bears hammering and straddle selling, market firm on spot sales 10,000 bales and trade fixing call sales.

American cross rate 4.77.

Bombay Market 8th Jan.

In sympathy with the decline in New York futures, our market opened Rs. 3 lower with Broach at Rs. 452, but sharply recovered to Rs. 454/8 on buying by jobbers and prominent Bazar operators. Around this level Japanese houses and exporters were sellers. Closing rates:—

Broach Rs. 454, Oomra D/J Rs. 451/4, Oomra March Rs. 435, Bengal D J Rs. 384, Bengal March Rs. 377/8.

There was moderate demand for spot cotton.

The forward market at Sewri opened with Broach at Rs. 453. Japanese houses were sellers, their offerings being easily absorbed by prominent Bazar operators. Closing rates:—

Broach A/M Rs. 452/3, Oomra D/J Rs. 450, Oomra March Rs. 434, Bengal D/J Rs 382, Bengal March Rs. 375/8.

Bombay Statistics Receipts on 7th Jan. (East India Cotton Association Ltd) 23,317; total to-date 745,740. Same time last season 901,720.

To-day's expected opening rates:—Broach A/M Rs. 454, Oomra D/J Rs. 451/8, Oomra March Rs. 435/8, Bengal D/J Rs. 383/8, Bengal March Rs. 377.

CLOSING PRICES.
AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 8.

Futures at New York.

January	23.55+.10
March	23.87+.12
May	24.18+.10
July	24.35+.10

Liverpool, Jan. 8.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands B. O. C. Liverpool.

January	12.81+.02
March	12.89—.1
May	12.97+.1
July	13.00+.2

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 8.

January	12.79
February	12.79
March	12.87
April	...
May	12.97
June	...
July	12.99
August	...
September	...
October	12.72
November	...
December	...
January	...

Egyptian January 28.30 March 27.40 May 26.50 July 28.50 November 21.60.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 8.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool:—

January	12.81 plus .02
February	12.83 plus .03
March	12.89 plus .02
April	12.90 plus .01
May	12.97 plus .01
June	12.97 plus .02
July	13.00 plus .02
August	12.94 plus .04
September	12.86 plus .04
October	12.74 plus .05
November	12.65 plus .04
December	12 62 plus .04
January	12.60 plus .04

Tone:—Barely steady.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 8.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 10.000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 200 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian nil.
Mid. American Spot: Universal Standard 13.01. Good demand.
New York 11 a.m.:—
(As known Liverpool at closing time.)

March	23.88
May	24.19
July	24.38

New York Noon Call:

March —	23.72
May	24.03
July	24.22

New Orleans market closed to-day.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 8.

January	28.38 plus .53
February	28.03 plus .38
March	27.63 plus .38
April	27.15 plus .60
May	26.63 plus .60
June	26.15 plus .60
July	25.65 plus .60
August	25.40 plus .60
September	24.85 plus .60
October	24.50 plus .60
November	21.75 plus .50
December	21.60 plus .50
January	21.55 plus .50

INDIAN COTTON SPOTS.

Liverpool, Jan. 8.

Scinde Good—	10.55
Fully Good	10.95
Fine	11.35
Bengal Goods	10.65
Fully Good	11.05
Fine	11.45
Oomra Good	10.95
Fully Good	11.45
Fine	11.95
Broach Good	11.20
Fully Good	11.60
Fine	12.00

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 8.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 43,000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 13,000.
Day's Exports to Continent 10,000.
Futures at New York:—

January	23.55 plus .10
March	23.87 plus .12
May	24.18 plus .10
July	24.35 plus .10

Spot Cotton at New Orleans closed.
Futures at New Orleans May and July closed,
Fair Rio Coffee No 7 quality) 23½
Silver,—Foreign mined 67 7/8.

WHEAT.

Barletta Russo 66½ lbs. Jan./Feb. sellers 65/9.
Rosario Santa Fe 64 lbs. Jan./Feb. sellers 66/3.
Tone:—Dull and in buyers favour.
Australian Jan./Feb. sellers 65/9.
Choice White Karachi Jan.Feb. sellers 63/3.
Soft Red Karachi Jan./Feb. sellers 52/3.
Calcutta Club No. 2 sellers 62/3 a.m.
Choice White Bombay 63/6 a.m. value cargo, Rozario Santa Fe 65 lbs. 66/10½ paid for January shipment to the continent.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, January, 9.
(6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	53 0 0	8 2 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	52 0 0	8 2 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	55 0 0	8 5 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 10 0	12 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 4 0	12 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	13 11 0	14 3 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	13 6 0	13 14 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	73 0 0	13 14 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	70 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	68 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black	63 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White ..	13 8 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts	66 0 0	..
Mowraseed	9 6 0	9 14 0
Barley	38 0 0	..
Castorseed	65 0 0	13 3 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	0 0 0	5 10 0
Jira	16 0 0	..
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	7 14 6	
Linseed, May	13 14 6	
Groundnuts J/F ..	67 0 0	
Cotton Seed J/F ..	5 10 0	
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15D/J	14 4 0	
Castor Seed M-M ..	12 10 0	
Cotton Seed F-M. ..	5 9 0	

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 8.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Jan./Feb. sellers £24 5/8.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net—Poor demand and prices were lower and weak.

Jan./April buyers 47/9.
May/Aug. paid 48/3.

London, Jan. 8.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was slow and easier and closed at sellers for Jan./Feb. £22 3/8.

Cottonseed Bombay Jan./Feb. sellers £10 7/8.

Castorseed Bombay Jan./Feb. sellers £23 5/8.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan. 8.

London, Jan.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan./Mar. sellers 21.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan./July sellers 17 4½.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jul./Sep. sellers 17/3.

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Jul./Sep. sellers 17/5.

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Jul./Sep. sellers 17/5.

London, Jan. 8.

7th Cubar Sugar Feb. sellers 13/1.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 9, 5 p.m.

The market opened to-day round about yesterday's closing levels and in the course of the day took to a declining tendency. Ready prices accordingly record a drop of 2 as. per cwt. Kanta in the local market remains inactive to-day as usual.

Java Forward Prices have dropped by about 4d. both for New and Old Crop. Continental Beet Sugar and B K B Beet Sugar Prices Forward Delivery have suffered a drop of 5 and 8d. respectively in yesterday's closing levels. Mauritius Crystal Sugar Prices Forward Delivery also record a drop of 2d per cwt.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/14 per cwt.
Shipment December Sh 20/9 per cwt F B H
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh 20/7 per cwt F B H.

New Crop Java Sugar:
Shipment June/July Sh 18 per cwt F B H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh 17/8 per cwt F B H.

Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment December Sh 19/1 per cwt F B H.

B R B Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov/Dec Sh 19/9 per cwt F B H

Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/2 per cwt.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh 19/3 per cwt F B H.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

The tone of Holiday-making during the past preceding week has been succeeded by one of rapid activity during the week under review. There was a lull that was expected to last long but the improving tendency of foreign markets along with the commotion of Exchange Markets and the Government permission to introduce Sir Purushottamdas's Bills in the next Legislative Assembly Sessions, have been responsible for a move forward in sugar Prices all round. The first two days of the week under review maintained a steady one after which the market experienced a very unusual rise. Ready prices accordingly advanced by Rs. 1-12 as. in the last week-end price-levels. Java Forward Prices (Old Crop) have improved by about 16d per cwt, whereas New Crop Prices have registered an increase of 8 to 9d. Continental and B R B Beet Sugar Prices Forward Delivery have also registered a total rise of about 2 Sh. per cwt. Mauritius Crystal Sugar Forward Prices for December and Jan/Feb/March shipment have evidenced a rise of 2 sh and 1 sh 6d respectively in the last week-end Price levels. Daily clearance including local requirements has also steadily advanced averaging about 6000 bags a day as against 4800 bags per day during the last preceding week. There have been both buyers and sellers with good amount of business doing, and other Indian markets also experienced a rising tendency. The highest and the lowest rates during this week were Rs. 19 and Rs. 17/4 for Java and Rs. 18/4 and Rs. 16/10 for Mauritius ready sugar; Sh. 20/9 and Sh. 19/5 for Dec., 20/9 and Sh. 19/4 for Jan/Feb/March shipment for Java Sugar; Sh. 18/1 and Sh. 17/4 for June/July and Sh. 17/10 and Sh. 17/1 for July/Aug/Sept shipment for New Crop Java Sugar; Sh. 19/6 and Sh. 17/6 for Dec shipment for Continental Beet Sugar; Sh 20 and Sh. 17/10 for Nov/Dec shipment for B R B Beet Sugar and Sh 19/6 and Sh 17/5 for Dec and Sh 19/5 and Sh. 17/11 for Jan/Feb/March shipment for Mauritius Crystal Sugar.

Total Stocks inclusive of fresh arrivals of 9,400,000 bags of Mauritius Crystal Sugar per s.s. Somerton are estimated at 2,75,000 bags of Mauritius Crystal Sugar and 30,000 bags of Java Sugar.

It will be interesting to note that according to the latest information, the approximate to the production of Java Sugar during 1924 has been estimated at 52,578,108 piculs equal to nearly 20,00,000 tons—the biggest crop that ever made in Java.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar at present:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 19 per cwt.
Shipment Dec Sh 20/9 per cwt F B H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh 20/9 per cwt F B H.

New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June/July Sh 18/1 per cwt F B H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 17/10 per cwt F B H.

Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Dec Sh. 19/6 per cwt F B H.

B R B Beet Sugar:
Shipment Nov Dec Sh 20 per cwt F B H.

Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs 18/4 per cwt.
Shipment Dec Sh 19/6 per cwt F B H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh 19/5 per cwt F B H.

METAL REPORT.

London, Jan. 8.

Tin Block £271 5/8.

London, Jan. 8.

English best Selected Copper £71.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £66 3/8.
Copper Braziers £86 1/2.
Yellow Metal 8 3/16.
Hard Spelter 30 13/4 nominal.
Corrugated Sheets £17 1/8.

BRASS.

Bombay, January 9.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	60 0 0
Do	1	60 0 0
Do	1 1/4	60 0 0
Do	1 1/2	60 0 0
Do	1 3/4	60 0 0
De	2	60 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, January 9.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	3/4	64 12 0
Copper	1	64 12 0
Copper	1 1/4	64 12 0
Copper, American ..	1 1/2	65 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	65 0 0
Copper	2	65 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		66 0 0
Lead, Country		25 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4		52 8 0
„ „ to 1		58 0 0
„ „ 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		58 0 0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		64 12 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		65 0 0

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank £139
Chartered Bank £20 7/8.
National Bank £48½.
P. and O. Bank £11 1/8.
Eastern Bank £6 1/8.
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay 12/9 to 13.

RUBBER.

London, Jan. 8.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Feb./Mar. 19¼.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Jan. 18 5/8.
Tone:—Irregular and easier in absence of orders.

RAPESEED.

London, Jan. 8.

Ferozepore Real Bold Jan./Feb. sellers £20¾.
Toria Jan./Feb. sellers £20¼.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association

Bombay, January 9.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 2 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 9
Elphinstone and Century ..	1 1 9
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 Inches.	
Standard per lb.	1 6 3
Century per lb.	1 5 9
Hindustan per lb.	1 6 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 6 6
Textile per lb.	1 6 3
Phoenix per lb.	1 6 0
Pearl per lb.	1 6 0
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb. ..	1 4 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1 6 0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202–5203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 6
Pearl per lb.	1 6 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 5 9
Long Cloth X Quality	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 6
Kohinoor per lb.	1 7 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 6 9
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34-40	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 5 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1 5 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 4 6
David per lb.	1 4 3
Edward Mohor per lb.	1 4 3
Sundari Brand per lb.	1 4 6
Salita:—	
Century.	1 5 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1 5 6
Textile per lb.	1 5 3
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1 7 9
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 6 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 7 3
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1 6 9
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb. ..	1 6 3
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	6 2 0
Phoenix per piece	6 2 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 2 0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece ..	6 8 0
Pearl Pabaney	6 8 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	7 7 0
Bombay United per piece	7 2 0
Black Check—	
Textile per piece	8 0 0
E. D. Rachesl per piece	6 12 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl	11 8 0
Hindustan	11 10 0

BOMBAY MARKETS

WEEKLY REVIEW.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Jan. 9.

MONEY.

There has been no change in monetary conditions which remain steady, the call money rate being quoted at 3 per cent. Although the trade demand is good, this is counterbalanced by the continued heavy payments for import of bullion. The rate for fixed deposits for three months is 4½ per cent. and for six months 5½ per cent.

From the weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of India, the cash balance shows an increase of Rs. 58.43 lakhs and now stands at Rs. 18,40,23,000, the percentage being 20.61 as compared with 20.69 of last week. Loans, Inland Bills and Cash Credits show increases of Rs. 63.46 lakhs, Rs. 237.09 lakhs and Rs. 9.71 lakhs respectively. Government Deposits show a decrease of Rs. 69.27 lakhs, while other Deposits have increased by the large figure of Rs. 463.55 lakhs. The Bank rate is unaltered at 6 per cent.

Government have again issued fresh currency to the extent of Rs. 3 crores against sterling purchases, making a total of Rs. 6 crores issued in the present busy season. The Imperial Bank has taken no further loan under the provisions of the Paper Currency Act following the loan of Rs. 2 crores reported last week.

In the gilt-edged market rates have firmed up due to an improved enquiry, a notable advance of about 1 per cent. being registered in 3½ per cent Paper, 5 per cent Loans, 1933 and 1945-55, are quoted at Rs. 97/2 and Rs. 97/10. 5½ per cent Bonds, 1925 and 1928, have improved to Rs. 102/12 and Rs. 103/10. 6 per cent Bonds, 1926 and 1927, were put through at Rs. 100/8 and Rs. 100/12; 1930 at Rs. 102/4 and 1932 at Rs. 103/4. 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 106/10.

EXCHANGE.

In the exchange market the rate for ready T. T. has shown little variation during the week, there being only small fractional movements around 1s. 6d. The business in export bills was fair, but this influence on the market was counterbalanced by the brisk enquiry for remittances against import of bullion which is exceptionally heavy at present. The Imperial Bank has made no purchases during the week, the present buying rate of the Bank being 1s. 6-1/16d.

The progressive improvement in the dollar quotation has been continued and the rate is now quoted at Dollars 4.78. French francs closed at 88.50, Belgian francs at 95.60 and the Italian lira at 113.

Advices from New York report what the visit of the Governor of the Bank of England to Washington is connected with a proposal whereby British Governmental and the Financial interests will restore the pound sterling to its gold parity in the near future.

At the last sale of Council bills held by the Secretary of State for India, applications to the exent of Rs. 97 lakhs were tendered, but no allotments were made. Rs. 1 crore will be offered for sale next week.

GOLD.

Under the firming influence of a strong demand, the gold market has shown an improving tendency during the week with a notable rise in the rates for ready and 11th January settlement. According to telegraphic advices from London, South Africa no longer finds it profitable to sell gold with the price under 88sh. with the result that India is now buying gold from New York. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 87s. 9d. and 87s. 4d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 22/12 and Rs. 22/4 for ready, Rs. 22/7/6 and Rs. 22/2/6 for 11th January settlement and Rs. 22/2/6 and Rs. 21/14/6 for 9th February settlement. The rate for sovereigns is steady at Rs. 14/1 both for ready and forward. The daily off-take averages about 60,000 tolas a day and the stock is estimated at about 3 lakhs tolas excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £813,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is computed at £1,551,000. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 30,21,799 in bar and coins. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £190,000.

SILVER.

In the local silver market the exceptional firmness of the early part of the week, which was mainly due to the continued brisk offtake, gave way to easier conditions towards the close as a result of weaker advices from China and London and the fall in rates in those markets. With a continuance of the daily off-take at the present scale, however, and having regard to the smallness of stocks, the tone of the market should remain steady. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 32-3/8d. and 31-3/4d. for ready and 32-5/16d. and 31 13/16d. for forward. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London improved from 3s. 1-7/8d. to 3s. 2¼d., but closes steady at 3s. 1-5/8d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 73/12 and Rs. 71/9 for ready, Rs. 73/8 and Rs. 71/7 for 15th January settlement and Rs. 73/4 and Rs. 71/4 for 14th February settlement. The off-take has improved and averages about 300 bars a day and the stock is estimated at about 1,000 bars excluding arrivals by the incoming mails which is expected to bring in about 2102,500. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £222,500. A shipment of 150 bars and Rs. 1,85,245 worth sycee silver is made during the week to Shanghai. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 911 bars and Rs. 4,82,700 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £7,000.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange was open for five days during the week under report. Cotton mill shares were generally strong with a marked improvement in prices in several cases which amounted to Rs. 30 to Rs. 50, and in the case of Bombay Dyeing to about Rs. 80. The advance was due to shorts covering. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 937/8-1020; Century Rs. 476/4-501/4; Central India Rs. 526/4-543/12; Crescent Rs. 256/4-261/4; Kohinoor Rs. 1225-1220-1260; New Great Rs. 395-455; Pearls Rs. 551/4-591/4; Simplex Rs. 212/8-251/4 and Swadeshi Rs. 612/8-635.

The miscellaneous section has also responded to the improved conditions in the market. Alcocks have been quoted up to Rs. 190, Bombay Burma Rs. 330, Tata Iron Ord. is quoted at Rs. 11 and Defds. at Rs. 35. Cement shares have remained steady. Railway shares were steady, Ahd. Prantij quoting Rs. 810, Central Provinces Rs. 100, Gujerat Rs. 74 and Tapti Valley Rs. 616/4.

Bank shares are steady. Imperial Bank shares are quoted at Rs. 1410 with Contributories at Rs. 357/8. Bank of India shares improved to Rs. 74/4 while those of the Central Bank are quoted at Rs. 22/8.

BARLEY.

London, Jan. 8.

Karachi Barley Jan./Feb. sellers 42/3.

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review, Home markets have been fluctuating, but on the whole show a sharp decline both in Liverpool and New York as compared with last week. Early the market declined on some long liquidation and local traders and Wall St. selling. In the middle of the week the market improved on short covering and trade buying. At he close, the market was again easier.

The steadiness that was ruling in America when last we wrote seems to have exhausted itself and values this week show a substantial breakdown from the best. Fluctuations on the whole have been wide and under the influence of the world's plentiful supply of cotton this season heavy long liquidation ensued which caused a smart set-back. There appears now reeling in evidence that although the crop this year is sufficient for the world's requirements, the position next season may be in danger should the new crop not give an equally good out-turn. Personally we think it for too early to base one's ideas on what may happen some month's hence, and we see nothing in the situation to alter our bearish views.

Of, course, the next ginners' report is awaited with keen interest and figures for the same are rather difficult to work upon, for it naturally depends what percentage of the crop has already been dealt with. From the supply point of view, we have practically got all the information that we retire, and can feel that within half a million bales we know the world has to work upon. This point, however, has lost a great deal of its importance and the outstanding factor at the moment is what the world will take. This again undoubtedly depends to a great extent on the course of values.

The demand from trade sources continues to be quite a prominent feature and a constant source of steadiness to values. The reports from Manchester are pretty well, though perhaps, owing to the intervention of the New Year holidays, substantial business did not result, but the volume of enquiry still exists, and given steady conditions, a gradual expansion in actual business will soon be the outcome.

On the whole, it looks as if for the time being strong markets will be greeted by realising and hedging by the south, whilst on declines trade will be more active to buy. The resistance of the South to offer with the consequent shortage of Contracts due to absence of hedges, is a sustaining factor at the moment, and the best policy to adopt now is to buy on weak occasions and sell on advances, but we personally would sooner look for selling opportunities than the reverse.

As regards the position of the local market, notwithstanding easier advices to hand from the other side, prices here have remained remarkably steady due to the fact that arrivals the commitments for shipment during the of actual cotton continue disappointing and current month are fairly heavy. Moreover, there is a scarcity of tenderable cotton which factor also tends to maintain prices at their present level.

Until the weight of actual cotton makes its influence felt here we anticipate steadier markets, but we adhere to our opinion that a lower level than that ruling at present is sure to materialise in due course.

The spot demand remains fairly active and sales of nice lots have been put through on a large scale during the week under review.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

	Last week.	This week.
New York January	23.34	23.55—79
New York March	24.67	23.87—89
New York May	24.98	24.18—80
New York July	25.11	24.35—75
New York October	24.25	23.82—44
Liverpool January	13.27	12.81—40
Liverpool March	13.34	12.89—95
Liverpool May	13.40	12.97—43
Liverpool July	13.39	13.00—39
Liverpool October	13.03	12.74—29

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good M. G. Broach April/May opened on the 2nd instant at Rs. 445 and advanced to Rs. 460 on Shroffs and Commission Houses buying. On scattered selling the prices gave way to Rs. 438½. In sympathy with a sharp fall in New York futures on the 3rd instant the market opened easier at Rs. 433 and declined to Rs. 432 on Commission Houses selling. On short covering the prices recovered to Rs. 435. On the 5th instant the market opened at Rs. 433½ and improved to 435½ on Bazar operators buying. On the 6th instant the market opened easier at Rs. 434½ in accordance with a sharp decline in New York futures, and quickly advanced to Rs. 452½ on buying by Bazar operators and Commission Houses. On scattered selling the market eased to Rs. 450½, but again improved to Rs. 453½ on Bazar operators buying. On the 7th instant the Bazar opened steady at Rs. 454½ and went up to Rs. 456 on buying by Commission Houses and jobbers. Around this level Brokers and Japanese firm sold and the values receded to Rs. 454½. On the 8th instant the market opened at Rs. 452 and advanced to Rs. 454½ on buying by Bazar operators and Commission Houses and closed on the same day at Rs. 453.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 448 on the 2nd instant and gradually declined to Rs. 441½ on selling by Shroffs and Commission Houses. From this level the prices recovered to Rs. 446½ on Exporters buying, but again gave way to Rs. 439 on general selling. Around this level Shroffs and Commission Houses bought and the market improved to Rs. 452½ and closed on the 8th instant at Rs. 450½, whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 436 on the 2nd instant and advanced to Rs. 440. At about this level Shroffs sold and the market gave way to Rs. 432, but again recovered to Rs. 436½ on general buying, and after fluctuating between Rs. 437 and Rs. 430 closed at Rs. 434 on the 8th instant. F. G. Bengal January opened at Rs. 382 on the 2nd instant and closed at Rs. 383 on the 8th instant the highest being Rs. 385 and the lowest Rs. 376½. Bengal March opened at Rs. 379 and closed at Rs. 376 on the 8th instant the highest being Rs. 380 and the lowest Rs. 371.

PIECE-GOODS.

Nothing fresh has transpired in the Cloth Market during the past week. The demand has not been satisfactory and has not come up to the expectations of many dealers, in spite of the consuming districts being bereft of stocks. The lull in demand has been due to the waiting policy adopted by the buyers in anticipation of getting in at lower rates in the near future, as consumers cannot afford to purchase goods at the present level. Dealers here have therefore been getting nervous and needy sellers have been willing to cut down rates to induce buyers to purchase. But, as usual, in a declining market buyers prefer to hold aloof and watch further developments.

In 44 inches by 38 yards Manchester Grey Shirtings, similar to Japanese finish, values have gone down by over a rupee per piece. Drills have also been easier by eight annas per piece. Grey Jacorets have shown a further reduction of two annas per piece in the 45 inches styles, but 40 and 44 inches Jaconets have improved in value. White Shirtings have shown an easier tendency. White Mulls and Nainsooks have not shown any change.

The Manchester market has been steady and many manufacturers have engagements for two months ahead and the looms that are now stopped are due more to the scarcity of operatives rather than to want of orders. Makers of finishing styles and printing cloths are in a better position than those of Grey staples. Until Lancashire is able to accept orders at lower rates than at present ruling, a big trade will not be possible. It is now realised in Lancashire that the competition encountered by the British cotton goods trade at present was more serious than at any time before. The output of the Indian Mills had increased from 1,105,000,000 yards of cloth in 1913 to 1,794,000,000 yards in 1923, and the Japanese competition was also an important one. The exorbitant prices in the finishing trades is said to have restricted the recovery of trade. As regards fresh forward business, no individual transactions of weight have taken place.

Local Mill Cloths have remained quiet, with poor demand. The Mills are continuing to sell direct to consumers in principal centres. The tendency of prices seems to be easier, unless brisk demand is forthcoming. The following sales are reported to have been made by the E. D. Sassoon United Mills:—

1,500 bales Calendar Shirtings etc. on basis of Rs. 1-4, 600 bales Mexicans at Rs. 1-4-5 per lb.

The quotations for the leading chops Greys and Whites are as under—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p
Ralli's Fari No.2000	39×	37½/38	12	10	0
„ 100,000	..45×	„ ..	15	8	0
„ No 33,000	..45×	„ ..	14	0	0
„ No. 2800	....37×	..	11	4	0
„ No. 4545	..38×38	..	12	0	0
„ No. 15000	..44×38	..	12	8	0
„ No· 18000	..	„ ..	13	0	0
„ No. 17000	..	„ ..	13	8	0
Graham's No. 2730	39×	„ ..	12	8	0
„ No. 2750	..45×	„ ..	15	8	0
„ Yellow Horse	45×39	..	..		
„ No. 2310	..44×38 1-2..		..		
Dewhursts BBB	..38×38 1-2..		21	0	0
„ BB	..38×38 1-2..		18	0	0
„ Rupee No. 5	38×38 1-2..		16	8	0
Ritchie's No. 510	..39×	37 1/2/38	12	6	0
„ No. 4462	..41×	„ ..	..		
Lyon's Shunker	..39×	„ ..	12	8	0
Fleming s 1904–1906	45,48,51×38	Avg.	18	8-0	

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon	..29×40	Net	23	8
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26×40		15	4

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	..45×22	..	7	12	0
„ No 18	..40×22	..	7	0	0
„ No. 138	..40×22	..	6	12	0
„ No. 636	..44×22	..	7	4	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1500	32×42	..	24	12	0
H. B. T. O. 40000	..36×40	..	28	8	0
Ralli's No 9889	..33×40	..	18	12	0
Forbes K. B. 100	..33×40	..	..		

WHITE MULLS...

Ralli's No. 6	..41×19	..	7	12	0
„ No. 60	..46×19	..	8	8	0
„ No. 600	..51×19	..	9	4	0
„ No. 6000	..56×19	..	10	12	0
„ No. 88	..58×20	..	8	0	0
„ No. 1270	..27×18	..	3	12	0
„ No. 166	..39×20	..	7	6	0
„ No. 818	..39×20	..	7	8	0
„ No. 1440	..36×20	..	5	8	0
„ No. 5352	..42×20	Net	..		
„ No. 2755	..42×20	Net	..		
„ No. 1703	..52×20	Net	14	8	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18	..	3	12	0
„ No. 119	..37×18	..	4	12	0
„ No. 229	..42×18	..	5	4	0
„ No. 339	..47×18	..	5	12	0
„ 1K–4K38",43" 48"53×18		Avg.	5	14	0
„ No. 95	..58×20	..	7	14	0
„ No. 66999	..40×18	..	5	8	0
„ No. 86999	..40×18	..	6	0	0
„ No. 775	..40×18	..	6	0	0
„ No. 875	..45×18	..	6	8	0
„ No. 975	..50×18	..	7	0	0
„ No. 615	..50×18	..	7	0	0
Graham's No. 2730	..58×20	..	7	14	0
Greaves' No. 5060	..27×18	..	..		
Flemings No. 8080	..26×18	..	3	5	0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27×18	..	4	10	0
„ No. 61-81 ..	„	..	4	3	0
„ No. 1850 ..	„	..	3	12	0
„ No. 1900 ..	„	..	3	14	0
„ No. 2600 ..	„	..	4	0	0
„ No. 21021 ..	„	..	4	2	0
„ No. 39620 T. B.	38×22	..	6	11	0
Graham's Nos 88–8888	28×18	..	5	8	0
„ No. 95950–97970 Saraswati	..38×18	..	9	8	0
„ Tipoo W/WWW	34×18	..	6	2	0
„ No. 50000 ..	„	..	6	10	0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360			7	2	0
Lyon's No. 4545–5656 6767	..26×18	..	4	6	0
Greaves' No. 30000–50000	„	..	..		
„ No. 8000 T. B.	38×22	..	..		
Ritchie's Nos. 3500–4510 5520 ..	..26×18	..	4	4	0
S. W. and Co's. Nos. 5800–5820 "Motor Car" ..		..	4	3	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS—

No. 666 Shirtings	..38×38	..Net	12	12	0
„ AAA 17 lbs.	..36×40	.. „	22	0	0
„ 2500 Shirtings	36×40	.. „	19	8	0
„ 55000 „	..44×38	.. „	13	8	0
„ 5151 „	..44×38	.. „	15	10	0
„ 4141 „	..44×38	.. „	13	4	0
„ 3800 „	..44×38	.. „	20	8	0
"O" Sheetings	30×36 Ex. Bond	„	10	10	0
"9" Dragons	30×36 Ex. Bond	„	10	10	0
"Elephant" Drills	29×40	.. „	18	0	0
"Luck" Drills	..26×40	.. „	16	8	0

YARN MARKET.

Since our last prices have further declined in the Yarn Market especially in Indian Yarns owing to continued absence of demand from almost all consuming centres and the consequent loss of confidence in the current rates. The buyers are strongly of opinion that the prices must further give way to the extent of an anna per lb. all round especially so when the Mills have got a fair margin of profit at the present rate of raw material, and as the demand has been continuously absent and unsatisfactory, stocks will be accumulating and Mills will be compelled to sell at a substantial reduction if not now at least in the near future. It remains to be seen whether this will be an accomplished fact though we are inclined to believe at the moment, looking to all circumstances around see that there are more chances for the buyers to prove correct than for the sellers. Besides although raw material keeps steady at present it is believed within the next month when arrivals are expected to be heavier prices will give way and consequently Yarns will have to decline. At any rate tiresomely unsatisfactory demand, tight money, want of confidence in the dealers on account continuous heavylosses and all these are sufficient to lead us to the above opinion provided of course something untoward happens in the next few weeks.

Manchester Yarns are more or less neglected and even stocks though not large give considerable losses to the dealers and even then they are not able to sell their holdings quickly on account of high prices. Fresh forward business is getting scarce day by day and Japanese Yarns have been taking their place all round.

Japanese Importing Houses have done some further business for forward deliveries at about the last level and dealers are more inclined to buy these Yarns in moderate quantities as they find the rates to be cheap at the moment. Exchange help them further and business of about 1,000 bales has been reported during the week under review. Turnover for ready and near deliveries has also been satisfactory during the week.

Indian Yarns have been on a regular decline though very slightly, and although our Mills have been very eager to sell it is found very difficult to find buyers for large quantities even at reduced rates—all principal consuming centres report dull trade and prospects at the moment are not at all encouraging. Enquiries at much reduced rates are there but at the present moment they are thought to be ridiculous and the actual business resulting therefore is not large.

The present position is distinctly weak and we will not be surprised if prices go down further, and in our opinion business will hardly be possible unless this has been achieved.

LOCAL YARN MARKET.

Bombay January 9.

G 1/2s SECOND QUALITY			
Finaly	.. ..	12	4
Apollo	.. ..	11	8
Simplex	.. ..	11	8
Shapoorj	.. ..	11	4
Currmbhoy	.. ..	11	12
G 1/2s. FIRST QUALITY	.. ..		
Edward Sassoon	.. ..		
Apollo	.. ..		
David	.. ..		
8 1/2 FIRST QUALITY.	.. ..		
Jacob (Seven stars)	.. ..	12	8
Edward Sassoon	.. .. ..		
Apollo	.. .. ..	13	0
Bradbury	.. .. ..	12	12
10 1/2s.			
Shapoorji	.. .. ..	13	0
Apollo	.. .. ..		
Swadeshi	.. .. ..	14	0
Bradbury	.. .. ..	13	18
Asur Virji	.. .. ..	13	3
David (Flowerman)	.. ..	13	8
David (Cockatoo)	.. ..	13	8
Indo China	.. ..	12	12
12 1/2s.			
Elphinstone	.. .. ..	14	0
Currimbhoy	.. .. ..	13	6
China	.. .. ..	13	8
Moon	.. .. ..	13	8
Apollo	.. .. ..	14	0
Dawn	.. .. ..	13	10
14 1/2.			
Kilachand	.. .. ..	13	12
Apollo	.. .. ..		
City	.. .. ..	15	4
Colaba Land	.. .. ..	15	4
Pazalbhai	.. .. ..	13	12
20's.			
Kilachand	.. .. ..	15	8
Edward Sassoon	.. ..	15	12
Elphinstone	.. ..	15	12
Phoenix	.. .. ..	15	14
Dawn	.. .. ..	15	14

FLOUR, ATTA & BRAN.

Messrs, Abdulla Jusab and Co.

Bombay, January 9.

	Wallace.	Bombay.	Union.	Luxmi.
Superfine ..	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
House-hold ..	19 8	18 8	18 8	18 8
Export ..	19 4	18 4	18 4	18 4
Bazaar ..	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Atta No. 3 ..	15 8	14 8	14 8	14 8
Bran, Coarse..	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
Bran, Fine ..	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
Soji ..	23 0	22 0	22 0	22 0
Rawa ..	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Jan. 9, 1925.

During last week the American markets lost the advance of the previous week. Nett changes in values have been as under:—

		Jany	March	May	July
New York	31/12/24	24.34	24.67	24.98	25.11
New York	8/1/25	23.55	23.87	24.18	24.35
		—.79	—.80	—.80	—.76

		Jany	March	May	July
Liverpool	31/12/24	13.27	13.34	13.40	13.39
Liverpool	8/1/25	12.81	12.89	12.97	13.00
		—.46	—.45	—.43	—.39

Following the active buying of American cotton during the past few months there has been a lull in the demand which caught the market temporarily speculatively long. The result has been liquidation of this interest during the last week. The market must now be healthier especially as we understand that, as the South has already disposed of a large percentage of the crop, the farmer refuses to follow the decline. We feel fairly certain the remaining unsold portion of the crop will be held for higher prices, especially as trade reports from centres consuming American cotton continue good. Again, relatively with other growths, American cotton is cheap and this fact will cantinue to encourage its consumption. We are accordingly of opinion that to follow the recent decline would be extremely dangerous. We recommend purchases in all easy markets such as the present.

The local market has ruled very steady in spite of the decline in America. This has been brought about by heavy short covering of Bazaar short interest, much of which is in January Oomra, as a position which has practically cornered itself owing to the scarcity of tenderable cotton. Another contributing factor is the gradual realisation that the Indian crop outturn is not coming up to earlier expectations. Again, sentiment is swinging round and the feeling is growing that purchases of Broach around Rs. 450/- are reasonably safe. Whilst we do not look for wide fluctuations in the immediate future we are in agreement with this bullish sentiment.

Up till now ready cotton has been fetching a premium over contracts and even rain damaged cotton has been sold at good prices owing to the scarcity of supplies in Bombay. This state of affairs cannot continue. Ready cotton must quickly come into line with Hedge Contract prices and rain damaged cotton must go to a considerable discount. We accordingly warn our clients against the danger of holding stocks of rain-damaged cotton at present parities.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD. WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, 9th January 1925.

Description	Spot Prices. 8-1-25	1-1-25
Bengals F. G.	390	
S/Punjab F. G.	..	
Broach F. G.	..	
Oomras Fine	460	
Muttia F.	..	
Khandesh F.	455	
Southerns G.	..	Market closed.
	Futures Settlement Rates.	
Hedge Contracts..	8-1-25. 11-25	9-1-25.
Bengals Dec/Jan.	383	3-1
Bengals March	376	375
Broach, April/May	454	4-2
Oomra F. Dec./Jan.	451	451
Oomra March	435	435
Oomra F. G.	..	..
Southerns G.	..	..

Market closed.

Receipts for the week ending 8th January, 1925 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1924-25.	Bales. 1923-24.
Bengals	37269	385.0
Oomras	98474	163813
Dholleras	11009	11654
Broach	..	149
Southerns	7406	2192
Persians	..	80
Americans	1	..
Egyptians	..	333
East Africans	197	305
Other sorts	..	299
Total ..	148356	220345

Exports for the week ending 8th January 1925

	Bales.
United Kingdom	2851
Continent	11322
China	7650
Japan	62535
Coast Ports	190
Total ..	84458
Afloat in harbour—Europe	2657
China, Japan and Coast Ports ..	76113
Total ..	78770

Exports from 1st September 1924 to 8th January 1925 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21.
United Kingdom.	10403 59434				
Continent.	101746 315614	255642	238710	215230	
China	18630	23887	21792	69698	50812
Japan	363105	293304	405217	525322	126824
Coast Ports x	7485	12190	11592	1 869	4768
Total	511419	704409	694243	891599	427634

x Including 810 bales for U. S. of America.

Total exports by rail from 1st September 1924 to 8th January 1925 .. 7,687 Bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 8th January 1925. .. 3,89,274 Bales.

Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 8th January 1925 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
769211	938256	918515	1206095	636784

COLOURS.

January 9.

The market has no new feature since long. Prices are almost steady with limited business Bazaar business is decreasing as the big stockholders and the manufacturer's representatives are trying directly to the Dyeing Houses. Business is very competitive. Congo Red and Benzo Purprine are being replaced by Napthol. A. S. Indenthrines are in steady demand. Magenta Crystals are firm. Sulphur Black has great consumption but he supply is more than required.

Quotations are:—

Alizerine-20 per cent-paste-Lunger Rs. 72-0-0
Alizerine-20 per cent-paste Cow Rs. 74-0-0
Alizerine-20 per cent-paste I. P. Rs. 68-0-0
Congo red Re. 1-8-0
Nigrosene Xls Re. 1-8-0
Methly Violet Rs. 3-0-0
Victoria Blue Rs. 2-8-0
Sulphur Black Re. 0-15-0
Purpurine Benzo Rs 2-0-0
Purpurine-Delta Rs. 2-8-0
Malachite Green Rs 3-0-0
Magenta Xls Rs. 6-0-0
Hemetine Xls Re. 1-5-0
Indenthrene Blue Rs. 4-0-0
Soluble Blue Rs. 8-0-0
Fast red Rs. 5-8-0

MILL STORES

January 9.

Nothing interesting has transpired in the mill stores market. Cotton Healds and Banding kept featureless. Buyers are limited. Roller cloth and sizing flannels kept firm as the prices in England quoted by manufacturers have advanced. Japanese Bobbins saw little amidnation Ring Enamel Bobbins changed hans at Rs 7 per gross while stubbings and rovings at nearly Rs. 23 per gross Elastic Healds kept firm at Rs. 22 per 1000. There is nothing of further interest worth reporting.

The quotations are:—

Healds—15/40s. Re. 1-7-6.
Reeds Re. 0-3-0
Roller Cloth-16-oz-Ken Rs. 8-8-0
Roller Cloth-18-oz-Ken Rs. 9-4-0
Scroll Bandings Re. 1-6-6
Tubular Bandings Rs. 2-4-0
Ropes Rs. 2-0-0
Fillets Emery Re 0-3-0
Card Cans steel Rs. 3-0-0
Sizing flannel-twill-62 Rs. 4-6-0
Stubbing tubes Wilson Rs. 19-0-0
Roving tubes Japan Rs. 23-0-0
Pins Conical-5" Japan Rs. 7-8-0
Cards Cans Fibre Rs. 3-12-0
Sizing flannel-72" Rs. 4-12-0

CHAMICALS.

January 9.

The volume of business transacted in the chemicals market has been very limited this week. Prices kept dull, and mills are quiet Bleaching Powder changed hands at Rs. 12 while sago and Farina at Rs. 14/4/0 and Rs. 17 respectively. Caustic soda and Litharge evinced no interest. Sodium Sulpride which was scharce a few weeks ago, has been ruling easy again. Zincchloride kept steady at Rs. 18-12-0, while Magnesium Chloride saw small decline in value.

Quottions are:—

Epsom salt Rs. 4-8-0
Antimony salt Rs. 0-7-0
Bleaching powder Rs. 12-0-0
Potassium Chlorate Rs. 0-3-6
Caustic soda Rs. 20-8-0
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 4-6-0
Dextrine Rs. 21-8-0
Maize starch Rs. 16-0-0
Sodium Sulphide Rs. 12-0-0
Acetic acid Rs. 0-6-0
Aniline salt Rs. 0-9-6
Glauber salt Rs. 4-8-0
Acetate lead Brown Rs. 36-0-0
Bichromate potash Rs. 40-0-0
Hydrosulphide soda Rs. 0-11-0
Zinc Chloride Rs. 19-0-0
Litharge flake Rs. 38-0-0
Farina Rs. 17-0-0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, January 9.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on 8th January, 1925.

Cotton	.. .. ..	.. 2347	Bales.
Wheat	.. .. ..	.. 22017	Cwts.
Linseed	.. .. ..	.. 971	„
Rapeseed etc.	.. .. ..	.. 1495	„
Gingellyseed	.. .. ..	.. 11608	„
Poppyseed	.. .. ..	.. Nil	„
Groundnuts	.. .. ..	.. 31727	„
Castorseed	.. .. ..	.. 5114	„
Rice	.. .. ..	.. 8545	„
Myrabollams	.. .. ..	.. 1446	„
Cottonseed	.. .. ..	.. 37462	„
Mowrasseed	.. .. ..	.. Nil	„
Gram	.. .. ..	.. 3289	„
Juwar	.. .. ..	.. 690	„
Masur	.. .. ..	.. 1998	„
Barley	.. .. ..	.. 181	„
Bajri	.. .. ..	.. 3115	„
Coal	.. .. ..	.. 1216	Tons.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay.

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Amedabad Advance ..	430	450	
Bombay Cotton	526	520	
Bombay Dyeing	1025-35-22-8-40	1618-12	
Century	505-12-8-5-7-8	15-511-4	
Nagpur	550-55-42-8	47-8-545	
Colaba	172-8-50-70	168-12	
Crescent ex-divi.	255-61-4-53-12	62-8-257-8	
Indore	425-31-4 17-8	25-417-8	
Kohinoor	12 0	1250	
New Great	460-75-45-60	70 458-12	
Pearl ex-divi.	585 70 72-8	75-572-8	
Phœnix	565	570	
Bharucha	102-8	102-8	
Simplex	252-8-50-46-4	45-237-8	
Swan ex-divi.	1040	1040	
Swadesh	630	630	
Pabni	370	370	
Fazal ex-divi.	945-55-37-8

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The s. s. China with the English Mail leaves at 1 p.m.

University Senate meeting, 4 p.m.

Sphinx Hockey League—Mechanical Transport v Hindu Gymkhana, Cooperage, 4 p.m.—Y. M. C. A. v B. B., R. A., Cooperage 5 p.m. —Procter Branch Y. M. C. A. v Imperial Bank, Oval, 4 p.m.—Eastern Telegraphs v Colaba United, Oval, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, January 13.

Municipal Standing Committee, 1-55 p.m. (S. T.).

Opening ceremony of Framji Cowasji Institute Dhobi Talao, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, January 14.

Bombay Art Society Conversazione and Exhibition 9-15 p.m. Town Hall.

SATURDAY, January 17.

Elphinstone College Social Gathering. Mr. M R. Jayakar to preside.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday the 11th instant.

GITA CLASS.

Swami Vishwananda of the Ramakrishna Mission will conduct the Gita Class (in English) at 6 p.m. to-day in the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi. The class is open to the public.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE SPORTS.

The annual athletic sports of the Elphinstone College and Royal Institute of Science will held on the Oval to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.). The Hon. Mr. Justice V. F. Taraporewalla, Bar-at-Law will preside.

FEAST OF EPIPHANY.

The Union of the sons of Reis-Magos, Bombay will celebrate the feast of Epiphany on Sunday the 11th instant at 7.30 a.m. (S. T.) in the National Church of St. Francis Xavier Dabul by a Solemn High Mass with sermon.

"UNTOUCHABILITY AND DUTIES OF BRAHMANS."

Under the auspices of Brahman Sabha Mr. Chintamanrao Vaidya will deliver a lecture at 6 p.m. to-day (Saturday) in the hall of the Brahmansabha on "Untouchability and duties of Brahmans towards the same." All are cordially invited to attend.

THE PASSENGERS & TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of the Suburban Railway Advisory Committee will be held on Wednesday (the 14th instant) at the office of this Association at 132, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay at 5-30 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. K. Natarajan will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Bombay Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.). All are invited to attend.

The Morning Divine Service will be conducted by Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.).

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 8th January 1925 to 6 a.m. of 9th January, 1925.

Smallpox nil; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 99; total mortality this day last year 136.

SETH FATEHCHAND RAWALDAS FREE DISPENSARY.

In the above Free Dispensary the total number of patients treated in the month of December 1924 was 1258 of which 686 were males 279 females and 293 children.

The dispensary is ope to all communities every day from 10-30 to 1.30 and 5 to 7 p.m. Narayan Dhruc Street, Barbhai Moholla, Post No. 3.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ, BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the above Samaj the following lectures in Tamil will be given by the well-known Tamil Scholar, Mr. V. V. Subramanya Iyer, at Matunga G. I. P., to-day (Saturday) at 7-30 p.m. "Prahlada Charitram" and on Sunday, the 11th instant at 4-30 p.m. "Education." All South Indians are cordially invited to attend.

LANTERN LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe, will deliver a lantern lecture in Marathi on "Eminent Persons in India" for the students of the "My Night English School" at the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League (Chinchpokli) at 8 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Saturday). Students are particularly requested to attend.

YARN RETURNS FOR DECEMBER 1924.

All members and Non-members are requested to send in their yarn quota for the month of December 1924 (as required by the Secretary All India Khaddar Board, Sabarmati) to the Office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at Congress House, 223, Girgaum Back Road, (Proctor Road) Bombay, 4, before 6 p. m. (S. T.) on Monday the 12th instant

CHANGES IN LOCAL TRAINS.

A revision of the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I Railways' Local trains is to take place from the 1st March 1925. The public interested in the matter are requested to send their suggestions to the Secretary, The Suburban Railway Advisory Committee C/o The Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay so as to reach the Committee not later than 10th instant.

CALL EARLY TO-DAY MORNING
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III. N.M. TRIPATHI & CO., Booksellers, 164-A, Princess Street.
IV. BOMBAY BOOK-DEPOT, Charni Road, Girgaum.
V. CAFE ROYAL, Waterloo Mansions, near Hotel Majestic.
VI. NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, RESTAURANT, opp. Royal Opera House, Girgaum, and
VII MODERN HOTEL, near Ballard Pier, Tram Juncn.

MALABAR CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

The next general meeting of the Malabar Catholic Association will be held at St. Ignatius Church Hall to-morrow (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (S. T.) after mass. All ladies and gentlemen from Malabar, Cochin and Travancore are hereby invited to attend and especially the Essayist and Lecturers and other members of the Association are cordially requested to be present. One amongst many other letters is from the Patron of the Association His Grace Dr. A. Goodier S. J. to convey his blessing and all good wishes, for the New Year to every member.

PURNAHOOTI CEREMONY OF PURASHCHARANA.

The Great Gayatri-Purashcharana which is being observed by the Brahmins residing at Vile-Parle in Parleshwar temple for the last one month and a half, the Purnahooti ceremony of the Purashcharana will be observed to-day (Saturday) and to-morrow (Sunday), when Yadnya, Home Havana, Brahma-Bhojan and lectures on the greatness of the Gayatri-purashcharana and the reality of Japas of several kinds, viz., Vachaka, Oopannshoo, Manomaya, Shoonya will be delivered by the Paramhansa Parivrajakacharya Shriman Kaiwalyananda Saraswati, Narmadashankar Devshankar Mehta, Gulabrai Hathibhai and Ramanath Pandit, Mr. Dave and Mr. Himatram on these religious Adhyatmic auspicious days

F WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Secretary writes:—

In view of the acceptance by the Indian National Congress of Spinning as a qualification for membership to the Congress it has been decided to form a spinning club in the above Ward. The object of this Club would be to afford ample fecilities to learn spinning, carding etc. and also to try to provide good hand-shivered cotton to intending purchasers. I think it desirable,—even advisable,—to have a preliminary meeting of all those who approve of the idea and all those who have full faith in the Khaddar programme. Next Sunday has been fixed for the purpose. Hence, I appeal to all such members to meet at 8-30 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday) at the above Committee's Office, Gaswala Building, Sopari Baug Road, Parel.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The "Clan Macindoe" left Liverpool on the morning of the 8th instant.

The "Clan Buchanan" arrived at London on the evening of the 7th instant.

The P and O mail steamer "Mantua" with the mails from Bombay of 27th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 7-30 a.m. on the 9th instant. Passengers travelling by the P and O Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday evening. The mails left by the mail special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

The N Y K steamer "Tokushima Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 7th instant, and is due to arrive here on Monday morning (the 12th instant).

S S "Morioka Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 7th instant.

OUTGOING PASSENGERS.

The following passengers by the P. and O. s. s. "China" are leaving Bombay to-day for Marseilles and London:—

Rev Stone and Mrs Alcock, Mr W C Annan, Mr K P Athawale, Mr E T Burr, Col I U Battye, I.S.O., Miss M Booth, Mr Bower, Mr R C Brown, Mr F J and Mrs Chanter, Mr C Cheeseman, Mr E Clifton, Mr G G Darshane, Miss E M Dean, Mr E and Mrs Donovan, Mr S A Doran, Mr Mahomed Faruk, Mr F H W Fox, Mr Jos H Goire, Mr J C A Gracie, Mr D Hall, Mr W Henderson, Rev E W and Mrs Herbert, Mr R Israel, Mr Israel, Mr K H James, Mrs Keily, Mr Abdul K Khan, Mr J Kirkup, Mr H Macfadyen, Mr R A H Massy, Mr Richard McCleary, Mr G B Merry, Mr R G Mills, Mr Sivaprakasa Moodr, Mr F R Mudie, Mr K A Naidu, Mr W Noonan, Mr E T O'Sullivan, Miss Ottley, Mrs Painter, Mr Patterson, Mr and Mrs Penrod, Mr A Pinto, Mr T R Shah, Mr Alex and Mrs Smart, Rev L G Webb, Capt Wood.

INCOMING PASSENGERS.

The following passengers arrived Bombay yesterday by the s. s. "China":—

Ata Mahomed, Lt-Col E H and Mrs Blamey, Mr R Banerjee, Mrs F Bright, Mr J M Browning, Mr F B Bradley-Birt, Capt R Buss, Mr P L Bowers, Mr A W Camomile, Mr A W Cormack, Mr F and Mrs Coward, Miss Corry, Sgt G and Mrs Davies, Mrs Dinshaw and two children, Dr E H and Mrs Evans, Mrs M Elliott, Mr D G Evington, Major F Greive, Major G Greville, Mr B T Haylock, Mr A A Howieson, Mr L M Hutchinson, Mr R D Johnson, Mr W and Mrs Kupfer, Miss K Le Win, Sir E Lutyens, Mr R and Mrs Maclean, Rev D MacKechan, Capt R Massey-Westhropp, Miss B Methuen, Mrs McCarthy, Mr H L and Mrs MacCullem, Mr and Mrs Macdonald, Miss Nias, Mr P Oddie, Mr G Pengilly, Mr P E Phillips, Mr F W Roddam, Mrs Roy, Nichols and child, Col Stiles Webb, Mr H A Watson.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

In the share market jutes opened steady. Later prices declined somewhat owing to profit taking and there was less doing in the higher denominations. Nuddea and Fort William being strong features. Towards the close a better feeling was evidenced. In coals except for a continued enquiry for Talcher there was hardly any change in this section. In teas sellers have predominated and with buyers lowering their limits a limited business only resulted. In miscellaneous Tritons have marked a drop while some interest in Keorams and Dunbars improved their quotations. Government securities were firmer. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper 67/14; 3 per cent bonds 1933 97/4; 5 per cent war loan 1929-47 93/10; 5 per cent loan 1945-55 97/14; 5½ per cent war bonds 1925 102/10; 5½ per cent war bonds 1928 103/12; 5 per cent bonds 1926 100/8; 6 per cent I. P. Bonds 1926-41 102/6.

Banks: Allahabad Bank pref 69; Central Bank of India 22/8.

Cottons:—Agra United 1/1. Benares Cotton 3/4; Dunbar 100; Kesoram 5/12.

Jutes:—Alliance 673; Anglo India 440; Auckland 312; Bally 270; Barnagore 185; Birla 10/6; Budge Budge 502; Champdany 220; Clive 46/2; Dalhousie 478; Fort William 425; Hooghly ord 89; Howrah 47/2; Hukumchand ord 11/8; Hukumchand pref 77/8; Kamarhatty 677; Kankarrah 525; Kinnison 1010/8; Lansdowne 376; Lawrence 691/8; Naihati 568; National 34/12; Northbrook 64/12; Nuddea 57; Orient 234; Union 677/8; Waverley 7/15.

Coals:—Bengal 580; Borrea 19/6; Bokaro and Ramgur 24/8; Gopalichuck 10/4; Jainty Central 6/4; Nazira 14/12; New Beerbhoom 35; Talcher 7/8.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone Corporation ord 6/6; Indian Iron and Steel 28; Marshall and Co 3/6; Triton Insurance 105; B I Corporation ord 5. B I Corporation pref 105; Central Hydraulic Pressing 251/8; Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association D shares 21/6; Boorooah Timber 67.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 36/4; Hoograjuli 18; New Samanbagh 41/8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and thirtyone thirtysecond pence and demand bills were one shilling six pence.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

"MURRUM" CONTRACTORS IN TROUBLE.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, C. A. Ward, Ganpat Kalu, Bhagu Subar and J. N. Marshall were charged with cheating the Bombay Port Trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 7,000 in all.

Mr. Spencer conducted the prosecution; while Mr. D'Cruz, pleader, appeared for accused No. 1; Mr. Nabibullah, pleader, represented the second accused; Mr. Siquera, pleader, defended the third accused; and Mr. Nariman, pleader, appeared for the fourth accused.

Accused No. 1 was a checker in the employ of the Port Trust at the Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation Works at Coal Bunder, while the rest of the accused were contractors.

The prosecution alleged that Ward connived at the cheating practised by the contractors and at times even helped them in their fraudulent actions. The three accused had contracted to supply "Murrum" at the Coal Bunder. The usual practice with the Port Trust authorities was that the number of the lorries conveying the "Murrum" was registered and to measure the length, breadth and height of the lorry to find out the quantity of "Murram" delivered. The entries were made by a tally clerk who was working under Ward and Ward was expected to supervise. It was discovered later on that various entries detailing the trips and deliveries of the lorries were entered into, while the lorries in question were plying at different places. The Port Trust authorities relying on these alleged entries and reports made by Ward, had made payments to the contractors

On Friday the case against Ganpat Kalu and Ward was taken up and prosecution led. The case stands adjourned.

SEQUEL TO LOVE RIVALRY.

LOVER BITES WOMAN'S NOSE.

On Thursday night a quarrel arose at Grant Road over a young woman which resulted in serious injuries to the woman, the heroine of the love drama. It appears that an Irani woman, named Khurshedbai, aged 24 years, lived in a room in Cooper Building near Grant Road corner and had two boarders, viz., Ardeshir Dadabhoy Mirza and Muncherji E. Bulsara.

Ardeshir was on friendly terms with Khurshedbai and the room was first in his name. Khurshedbai subsequently fell out with Ardeshir and kept the room in her own name. She then made friendship with Muncherji and they lodged a complaint recently against Ardeshir at the Nagpada Police Station for house-trespass, etc. Ardeshir also lodged a counter-complaint against both.

On Thursday night Muncherji saw Khurshedbai talking to Ardeshir and this made him excited. In a fit of temper, it is alleged, he took a hammer and hit it on the head of the woman and when she fell down, he bit her nose and then stabbed her with a knife on her right chest and arm and caused several other injuries all over her body. The police being informed removed the injured woman to the J. J. Hospital where she is lying in a precarious condition.

Muncherji was placed on Friday before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Additional Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of attempted murder and was remanded in police custody.

BENEFIT OF DOUBT.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, acquitted Ahmed Bahadur Baji Bahadur in the case in which he was charged with the theft of 4 currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each.

Mr. Spencer prosecuted: while the accused was defended by Mr. Deshpande, pleader.

The facts of the case, as alleged by the prosecution, were that on December 30 at 3-30 p.m. Fulchand Prithiraj entered the Vishnu Cotton Co. with 9 one thousand rupee notes, one five hundred rupee note and two one hundred rupee notes to pay a hundi. The clerk at one of the windows directed him to another window. When he reached the latter window he discovered that he had lost 4 one thousand rupee notes. He returned to the first window to see whether he had dropped them there, when he was told by a Bhaya that he had seen the accused picking up the notes.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

His Worship on evidence gave the accused the benefit of doubt and acquitted him.

ALLEGED CAUSING OF HURT.

CHARGE AGAINST PURDESHIS.

Jung Bahadur, Krishnanandan Sumer, Chandra Shekhar and Farangi Lal, all Purdeshis, were charged before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur Third Presidency Magistrate, with causing hurt with dangerous weapons, at the instance of Keshavji Hirji.

Inspector Guider prosecuted; while Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader, defended the accused.

The prosecution story was that the complainant as well as all the accused reside in Chanda Ramji Cotton Press at Colaba. On the night of the 5th instant the complainant's brother was going when some live coals were thrown from the first floor of the chawl. The complainant's brother began to abuse the man who had thrown the coals when one of the accused said that he did it and that there was no cause for annoyance. The next morning the complainant was sitting in his shop at 9 a.m. when he asked accused No. 1 about the live coal affair the previous night. The accused seemed to be in a rage and said that the complainant should better ask his own brother. The accused No. 1 further threatened to deal with him rather severely if he came out of his shop. When the complainant came out of the shop the accused No. 1 assaulted him and ran away. The complainant thereupon went to the Police Station and lodged a complaint. As he was going home and while he was on the staircase accused No. 3 caught hold of him while accused No. 1 and a number of Purdeshis surrounded him and belaboured him severely. He was knocked and fell down unconscious. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he regained his consciousness. He was discharged from the hospital on his request.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dhondi, pleader for the defence, the complainant denied he was ever accompanied by 2 policemen in plain clothes. He also denied that he was in the good books of the police and that the case was a trumped up one.

The case was adjourned to the 12th instant.

DACOITY BY MOTOR CAR.

GOLDSMITH SHOP ROBBED.

Further details in regard to the attempted dacoity in a goldsmith's shop at Supari Baug Road as reported in these columns on Friday are now to hand, which show that the shop is situated in Vasant Building and is owned by Messrs. W. S. Shirodker and Co. Mr. Wamanrao Banadker, a partner, his son and two servants usually slept in the shop. About 9-45 p.m. on Wednesday another partner named Shamrao, his son and two servants locked up the shop leaving two electric lights burning and went for their food at Shamrao's house close by.

One of the servants named Gangaram after finishing the meal returned at 10 p.m. when he saw the shop door open. He saw a stranger at the door while two men outside were helping to lower a safe belonging to the shop and containing jewellery valued at Rs. 5,140 on the footpath.

A motor car with two occupants was standing in front of the shop. Gangaram saw the safe being pushed towards the car when he raised an alarm. Mr. Harris, a European, and others came on the scene when the men left the safe and jumped into the car which immediately started off. Mr. Harris jumped on the footboard of the car, but was pushed off and he fell on the road. The number of the car was seen by one Antone De Souza to be 4580. The staple on the door had been wrenched off, a small drawer in a table had been forced open and four tolas of gold valued at Rs. 60 was stolen therefrom. The total amount of property stolen is Rs. 5,200. The safe contained property worth Rs. 5,140. The three culprits engaged in removing the shop looked like Mahomedans, while the two seated in the car could not be identified.

MISSING CAR TRACED.

In regard to the robbery of a motor car from a garage in Tandel Street as reported in these columns on Friday, further enquiries show that one Husseinbeg Ahmedbeg, a relative of the complainant motor driver, saw the car in Sukhlaji Street at about 11 p.m. on Wednesday and he reported the matter to the police. Sub-Inspector Bagwe and a few police constables went to the spot immediately, but the car could not be found there. A search was made at different places and the car was subsequently traced at about 6 p.m. on Thursday at Jivraj Pirbhoy Lane, off Forbs Road. The car appears to have been used very roughly. One Lucas horn valued at Rs. 25 and two Lucas lamps valued at Rs. 45 were found missing. Police are endeavouring to trace the culprits.

FINED FOR SELLING LAVENDER WITHOUT LICENSE.

Mr. P. J. Hudson, Inspector of Excise, charged Brehmadan Shanker Roy with importing spirituous preparations in Bombay without license, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate.

The prosecution alleged that on the 3rd instant the accused was brought to Mr. Hudson with a railway parcel containing bottles of lavender, scents and Eau-de-Cologne. When asked for the Collector's permit to import such things, the accused was unable to produce any. The accused further admitted that he had received such parcels without permit on former occasions. Mr. Hudson brought to His Worship's notice that Roy had evaded to pay custom duties and was underselling such goods in the Bombay market to the detriment of many well-known firms dealing in those lines.

Mr. Bhende, pleader, who appeared for the accused, said that he was ignorant of the customs regulations and admitted his guilt. The accused had also admitted his having brought such goods on former occasions.

His Worship fined the accused Rs. 30 and ordered that the goods contained in the parcels received without permits be confiscated.

A NURSE GIVES UNDERTAKING.

In the Girgaum Police Court, on Friday, Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which one Tarabai Rege, a midwife and a nurse, charged one Narayen Trivikram, a chauffeur, with voluntary causing hurt and insult.

The facts of the case as alleged by the complainant were that the accused had an evil eye on the complainant and that on the night of 14th November last he entered her room, caught her by the wrists and dragged her out and beat her. The complainant's witness, Mr. Rege, who is living with the complainant, corroborated the complainant, but her other independent witnesses contradicted her story. Taking into consideration the above facts the Magistrate discharged the accused. In the cross case which was brought by Narayan against Tarabai, a composition was arrived at on Tarabai undertaking not to molest Narayan in future and pay Rs. 5 into charity.

Mr. H. V. Athavle appeared for Tarabai; and Mr. R. P. Munshi, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Mr. P. Y. Phadtare, pleader, appeared for Narayan Trivikram.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

A meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University will be held to-day (Saturday) 4 p.m., when consideration of the following proposition moved by Principal N. M. Shah at the last meeting will be resumed:—

"That the revised courses in Mathematics for the First Year Arts, B.A., B.Sc., M.A and M.Sc. Examinations recommended by the Board of Studies in Mathematics the Faculties of Arts and Science and the Syndicate be substituted for the existing courses with effect from the 20th of June 1925."

The Senate will also consider a memorandum from the Government of India on the subject of the constitution of an Inter-University Board, the revised courses in English for the M.A. Examination, and the re-organization of the School-Leaving Examination consequential on the desire of Government not to continue the arrangement of a Joint Board for conducting the Examination.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 9.

Legislative Department: Sir Muhammad Rafique has resigned from the Council of State and Sahibzada Aftab Ahmed Khan has been nominated as a member of Council of State. Mr. James Leslie Mocallum and Mr. T. E. Moir have been nominated to the Legislative Assembly.

For failure to lodge returns of election expenses nine persons have been declared ineligible for election or nomination as members of the Indian Legislature before some time towards the end of 1928. Their names are: Mr. Jivanlal Varajraj Desai (Bombay); Mr. Karviranpa Andanappa Kulkarni (Bombay); Mr. Hakimddin Valad Mir Musaffar Hussain Khan (Bombay); Maulvi Syed Nasir Hussain Khyal (Burdwin); and Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava, Mirza Akram Beb, Mr Said Mohammad Pir Tajuddin and Sardar Man Singh all of Punjab.

Home Department:—An open competitive examination for admission to the Indian Civil Service will be held in London in 1925, written work commencing on 1st August, while viva voce test will be held in July. Regulations regarding examination of candidates are published.

Railway Department:—Mr. G. R. Dain Secretary to the Agent E. I. Railway is appointed principal of Transportation Training School at Chandausi, United Provinces.

It is notified that the administration of East Indian Railway has been taken over by state with effect from 1st January 1925 and that Mr. G. L. Colvin has been appointed Agent. Mr. G. G. Sim has been appointed chairman of the Standing Finance Committee for railway.

Judicial Department:—Hon. Justice Coyajee, a judge of the Calcutta High Court is granted, with effect from 12th February next, combined leave till the commencement of the High Court annual vacation of 1925. The services of Messrs. G. L. Philip and A. C. Duff are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bihar and Orissa and the Government of Madras respectively.

The Associated Press understands that the Central Flood Relief Fund, Madras has received a contribution of Rs. 125,000 from the Board of Management of the People Famine Trust Fund, Delhi.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENT.

AT EXCELSIOR.

VOGUES OF 1925.

Miss Lee White who arrived by the "City of London" yesterday looked charming as she stepped off the gangway in an exceedingly becoming costume. An army of friends, pressmen and photographers greeted her and she had a smile for everybody. She explained that she had a wonderful time in Cairo and said she felt sure that the season there had dispelled quite a lot of the political gloom. She is in great trim for her opening performance to-night which will be precisely the same production which has been touring in England for the past 6 months. This will be "Vogues of 1925" which can be described as an up-to-the-minute fashion Revue though feminine finery will not be the sole attraction in it as Mr. Clay Smith and Mr. Macnaughten have several many delightful comedy scenes.

All the company numbering nearly 30 people landed in good spirits and are looking forward to a wonderful Eastern tour, and to judge from to-night's booking a capacity Bombay audience will give them an initial welcome on their Indian debut.

"Vogues of 1925" will be played to-night and to-morrow at the Matinee at 5-30 and the final performance will be given on Monday at 9-30. This will be followed by another entire English production called "Scandals" for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and next Friday, Saturday and Sunday will be a new version of their famous Ambassador Theatre success "Back Again."

Mr. Wilfred Cotton who directed the previous Eastern tours of Miss Ada Reeve and Marie Tempest is also directing the Lee White and Clay Smith organisation. He is very pleased to land again on Indian shores and is busy picking up threads of old acquaintanceship.

BOOKING SEATS BY RADIO.

An interesting order for reservation of seats has been received by Messrs. Rose and Company. As the mail steamer and the "City of London" which brought the Lee White Company to Bombay on Friday got within Radio length, messages were received for 30 front stalls to be booked for the opening performance on Saturday. The senders must be of a most optimistic frame of mind as the front stalls were grabbed by Bombayites very early.

"THE YOUNG MRS. WINTHROP."

The cinema programme at the Excelsior consists of three films. One of them is a Vaudeville Movie, another is a Max Linder comedy, "Max on the Briny", and the third is "The Young Mrs. Winthrop." The latter is a film which features a popular actress in Ethel Clayton. "The Young Mrs. Winthrop" is the story of a wife who was pleasure-mad and a husband who was just as mad on business. They had a child. The child held them together. And they lost it. Those who see the film will see for themselves what happened. This is what the producers say of the film—"So true to life that you'll think of a similar case you know. So tender and fine, you can't hold back the tears. So human, you laugh in sheer delight."

A WELLINGTON CINEMA.

"I WILL REPAY."

At the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) this week an all-British film, "I will repay", is being screened. In this thrilling story the Scarlet Pimpernel excels himself in prodigious feats of daring. More than ever he conceals a fabulous will behind a charming smile. More than ever he sets one's heart going feverishly, and confounds his enemies, and astonishes his friends, by his appearances and disappearances.

The great story, whose readers are to be found by the million not only in Great Britain, but in Canada, the United States, the Continent of Europe and even as far afield as Cuba and India, has now been done into a film, and the only wonder is that a story so full of excitement and charm has not reached the screen ere now. It is a story by the famous novelist Baroness Orczy.

AT EMPIRE.

A bright and entertaining comedy is that which is being shown at the Empire this week in "A Small Town Idol." It has all the well-known Sennett players in its cast, including Ben Turpin, Phyllis Haver, Marie Prevost, Charlie Murray, and James Finlayson. It is the first six part production Sennett has turned out, and it is certainly the best.

Spectacle and thrill add their interest to the production. The biggest scene is that in which a multitude of girls, all of whom are said to conform in every respect to the famous Sennett specifications for form and figure, appear in Oriental costumery in a large and magnificent set.

Ben Turpin is the "idol" indicated by the title. That is, he ultimately proves himself as such, after a series of tremendously comic, not to mention some serious, situations. In the early scenes Turpin is the hero of the track, and as jockey rides his mount to victory. From there begins the story of the small town idol who, confronted with an invulnerable mass of circumstantial evidence of his generally evil tendencies, deems it necessary to leave his country home, afterwards to meet with all sorts of strange adventures.

A flash is given of bathing beauties such as one expects of a typical Sennett production.

AT EMPRESS.

Ten years have passed since the production of "Quo Vadis?" a film which is still remembered—and is still being shown. By the same producer is "The Fall of an Empress", a film of a somewhat similar character, but one representing an advance of ten years over the other.

Stories of Rome in the zenith of its power and during its decline hold a peculiar fascination. "The Fall of an Empress", which is shortly to be shown simultaneously at the Empire and Empress, is such a film. It is the story of Messallina, the Empress, who lived such a life that even to-day her name is a byword for a particular type of femininity.

Great interest was taken in Italy in the production of the film.

"THE LAST TRAIL."

There is a stirring film of adventure at the Empress in "The Last Trail." The central figure is a mysterious lone bandit who operates on lonely roads at night in a mountainous region and was susceptible to the charm of a woman, risking his life at times to be with her.

It contains many dramatic situations, threaded by a love romance unusual in its development. The great climax at the end of the story involves the criminal breaking of a dam on the mountain and the consequent destruction of a village far below. The making of those scenes, for which both village and dam were constructed, is said to have been a task involving a large expenditure of time and labour and money.

AT PATHE'S.

Some weeks ago every one was laughing at Douglas MacLean in "Going Up." It was a great picture. This week at Pathe Cinema he appears in "The Yankee Consul" and if possible this film is even funnier.

The plot is a clever one and Douglas MacLean is just the man to get the most out of it. He is a comedian of a distinctive type and has a style quite his own.

The story deals with a son of a wealthy family (Douglas MacLean) who has no interest in life. His friends conspire to give him some excitement. A cleverly arranged plan gets the young man into a position in which he understands he is an American Consul. Troubles meet him at every urn and finally he finds himself driving a great car at a break-neck pace with no brakes up-hill and down dale. This motor ride is an amazingly clever piece of photography and is the last word in thrills.

There is not a dull second in the picture and Douglas MacLean is entitled to sincere thanks for an entertainment which is unique.

AT WEST-END.

At the West-End Cinema is being screened a fine first national attraction picture, "A Question of Honour", starring the vivacious and beautiful Anita Stewart. It is a real life story that has a parallel into the life of some girl you know, who gave—asking nothing—and received a thankless reward. The man who loved her called her faithless; gossipers said she trifled with love; yet it was life—her life—that she risked to win back the love of the man who condemned her. It is a thrilling story of a man's gratitude for a girl's devotion.

CONCERT IN AID OF MR. HORNIMAN.

Miss Padmavatibai, the talented songstress of Benares, will give a musical concert in aid of Mr. B. G. Horniman at 9-30 p.m. on Friday (the 16th instant) at the Bahwalla Grand Theatre, Tardeo.

BROADCASTING IN BOMBAY.

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m.:—

1. Pianoforte solo "La Papillon", played by Mrs. Magill.
2. Song by Mr. E. Daine Dawson.
3. Clarionet solo "Fantasie" (Gaubert) played by Mon. Louis Maunier (Premier) prix de Conservatoire Nationale de Musique.
4. Songs, "An Emblem" and "Alice Blue Down" by Mrs. Clowes Garner.
5. Pianoforte solo "Le Nozale de Figaro" (Mozart) by Mrs. Magill.
6. Song by Mr. Daine Dawson.
7. Clarionet solo, "Villanelle" (Flegier) by Mr. Louis Maunier.
8. Song, "Rose in the Bud" (Forster) by Mrs Clewes Garner.

NEWS BULLETIN. —A. P.

CHILDREN'S HOUR PROGRAMME.

The following is the programme for the Children's Hour, which will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Saturday) at 10-30 a.m. Call sign 2 F V, wave length 387 metres:—

1. Duet—"Love's Own Kiss".
2. The Bing Boys Waltz
3. Uncle Jumbo On Collecting Butterflies.
4. Five Fairy Ballads.
5. Laughing Ginger Brown, Sung by Uncle Charlie.
6. "Kisses" played by the Savoy Quartet.
7. A Story for Children, "The Sea King's Daughter" told by Auntie Jane.
8. High Jinks Waltz.
9. Uncle Charlie in a Nursery Mixture.
10. Duet "You're Here and I'm Here."
11. Auntie Jane and Uncle Jumbo tell some new games.
12. "She says it with her eyes" from High Jinks. —S. B.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY SENEX.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. Div. I.—6 Fur. 41 yds. 2-30 p.m.

REHEARSAL	1
ZOOLFAKAR	2
ZIRGAM	3

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. Div. II.—6 Fur. 41 yds. 3-0 p.m.

MALIKIZAMAN	1
THANKFUL	2
GEORGE	3

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. Div. III.—6 Fur. 41 yds. 3-30 p.m.

MAMNOON	1
ZULU	2
ELECTRIC POWER	3

THE CRAVEN STAKES.—1 mile. 4-0 p.m.

MELESIGENES	1
CAP-A-PIE	2

THE BATHURST PLATE.—6 Fur. 41 yds. 4-30 p.m.

DOLLARINA	1
GOLDEN GLEAM	2
POOR BOX	3

THE EPSOM PLATE.—1 mile, 5-0 p.m.

FRENCH BRIAR	1
HARRY TATE	2
PRECIOUS LASS	3

THE YORK PLATE.—About 1½ miles, 5-30 p.m.

ALDERGROVE	1
MADELINA	2

THE HARBOUR PLATE.—1¼ miles 6-0 p.m.

KHATAF	1
DIRRAH	2
JOYOUS	3

"BEATEN BUT NOT DOWNHEARTED."

EVENING PRESS ON ENGLAND'S DEFEAT.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The caption "beaten but not downhearted" sums up the evening papers' comments on the result of the Test Match at Melbourne, reports of which engrossed public attention to the exclusion of everything else throughout the match. The papers emphasise the fact that Australia's initial innings practically decided the issue, as it was impossible for any batsman to score the runs necessary for victory on a worn wicket. Sutcliffe, Hobbs and Tate are singled out as great figures in the contest. The hope is expressed that Gilligan will win the toss in the next venture as the British team has shown the capacity to win the tests.—Reuter.

MADRAS NAVAL AND MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

MADRAS, Jan. 9.

Arrangements in connection with the Madras District Naval and Military Tournament to be held on the Island Ground between the 27th and the 31st January are now complete. Representative teams from 5/6 Dragoons Bangalore, Ulster Rifles Wellingdon Sappers and Miners Bangalore, 3/11 Sikhs Cannanore, Regiments stationed in Trichinopoly and St. Thomas Mount and the Mysore Imperial Lancers are expected to take part.

H. M. S. "Chatham" and "Colombo" are expected to arrive in Madras Harbour on the 26th bringing in the Naval Personnel taking part in the tournament. An attractive list of events is provided and the prize donors include His Excellency the Governor and His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

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SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Engineer Building, Princess Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1925.

SOCIAL REFORM.

In the past, social reformers in India were so much impressed with the social impediments hampering national progress that they nearly concluded that political emancipation of India could be only a painfully slow process. Gradually, however, it has been perceived that so long as the people who have the power to effect social changes have not the will while those who have the will have not the power, social stagnation will be the natural concomitant of a denial of political rights. Such a realisation makes the social reformer of to-day a keen believer in national freedom. And scarcely less important are its reactions on his attitude towards social reform itself. On the one hand, he does not, like his earliest predecessors, appeal to authority but to pure reason; and on the other, he is emphatic that reform is not synonymous with westernisation. At bottom, it is the protest of the individual conscience against an authority that fails to win inner sanction: against the authority of a social system based upon the restrictive group-morality of castes, the moral subjection of women and the inhuman practice of "untouchability," as well as against the authority of an imperial system based upon domination and exploitation.

The bold and outspoken and—and we might have added almost aggressive—accents in which Sir Sankaran Nair recently addressed the All-India Social Conference at Belgaum clearly indicate these tendencies of the social reform movement. With an irreverential gesture, Sir Sankaran brushes aside the hoary scriptural authorities that are the subject of interminable hair-splitting by devout pharisees. Women in India will not be denied the equal rights they are claiming, he boldly declares in effect the Pundits and Maulvis nothwithstanding. Nor is he one who confuses assimilation with imitation. Speaking, for example, on the problem of the economic maintenance of women he observes: "That women should be sacrificed for the sake of making man a thrifty and hard-working person is a peculiarly English doctrine and I trust it will not be imported into India." Indeed, the question of the status of womanhood is the main thesis of Sir Sankaran's address and not perhaps without reason since the position of women is almost always a test of civilised morality. Sir Sankaran notes the discrepancies between various religious texts in their injunctions regarding women. But these inconsistencies are explainable by the fact that proprietory right rather than personal self-respect and love are deemed the basis of conjugal obligation in earliest times. Personality then is of less account than property and the idea that women may be regarded not as means to the race but as ends in themselves, is of a comparatively recent origin and one that is not even now fully acknowledged in practice anywhere. Sir Sankaran naturally pleads for reforms in the law and customs relating to marriage with which the question of the position of women is intimately related. But, after all, it is the conception of personality alone that can make woman a responsible agent and can bring about the desired elevation in her status, economically and socially, even apart from marriage. For the development of her personality she needs that freedom which alone can evolve and determine her special genius. We fear we cannot deal adequately with Sir Sankaran's daring scheme of ensuring subsistence to women by the State after the fashion of the Kings of old. It is as good a method of securing the economic independence of women without any eugenic risks as Mr. H. G. Wells' famous plan of "the Endownment of Motherhood"; though we are not sure what a future Indian successor of Sir Basil Blackett will have say to it.

Sir Sankaran, a vehement champion of the Non-Brahmins, denounces in strong terms the caste-system with its sectarian monopolies and its implications of inferiority in the social scale. Caste is merely class sanctified and it should be judged to-day not on the ground of a mystic origin but on its capacity to contribute to the common welfare because social institutions are of value only in so far as they serve social life. Whether in its origin, caste was based upon the principle of division of labour or on the distinction of colour—"varna"—it has now come to be based on the accident of birth, not the merit of character. Consequently it is at variance with the principle of democracy which tolerating no artificial barriers rests on the basis of education. But group-morality yields to higher ethical values and the barrier of caste in India is breaking down by new and widened associations that seek to promote interests more universal than those of caste. It seems, however, as though the old battles of the social reformers will have to be fought out again if the objects they desired are to be achieved. For social reaction is not finally scotched and is threatening to repress the gradual beginnings of social emancipation with all the unreason of conservatism and all the strength of social control. Yet if men reject old traditions, rigid conventions, false social criteria, there is no method by which to re-impose these upon them. What they cannot restore, they must recreate. To this task, the social reformer of to-day will have to dedicate himself.

PICKETING LAWFUL.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, criticising the proposed trade-union legislation, expresses the view that it is "strongly against picketing being recognised at all as a legitimate activity of trade unions in times of strike." The reasons given are that "in times of strikes passions and prejudices of men are inflamed and very active and if picketing is allowed to be resorted to the only result, it is feared, will be bullying, intimidation and sabotage and may even perhaps lead to rioting." The argument betrays confused thinking. For it is one thing to say that picketing is not advisable in certain cases or that the pickets do at times show an unfortunate lack of restraint, but quite another to hold that picketing should be declared unlawful in all cases. The reactionary psychology underlying the objections is extremely dangerous; for from denying the right of peaceful picketing on the grounds advance by the Merchants' Chamber it is a short and easy step to deny altogether the right to strike.

We are afraid it is too late to set back the hands of the clock in this manner and it is extremely to be deplored that the Indian Merchants' Chamber should in this matter have been influenced by the prejudices of the capitalist class. In all civilised countries the ban on peaceful picketing has long been lifted. In fact even in the earlier phase of trade union legislation, at least in Great Britain, there never was any enactment expressly directed against picketing as such, and the battle over its legality or otherwise was left to be fought only in the courts. This was also brought to a close by the Trades and Disputes Act of 1906, which expressly recognised picketing as a legitimate weapon. Speaking of picketing in introducing this Bill in the Commons, the Attorney-General observed: "The right of peaceful persuasion is an essential part of the right to strike." The only logical and tenable position is either not to recognize the right to strike or also to recognise the right of informing and persuading fellow-workers about the strike and that is all the milder forms of picketing amount to. It is curious that while the English judges of the last century held picketing to be illegal because they thought it was *per se* a form of "intimidation", "coercion" or "obstruction" or what not, irrespective of its being accompanied by personal violence, the Indian Merchants' Chamber would render picketing unlawful because it *leads* to intimidation and riots. We can understand the judges' view; they held picketing to be unlawful because they held it be a form of violence. The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber only says that it leads to violence. This, we submit, takes the matter out of the legislator's hand: for if picketing in itself is not violence, all that it leads to, can quite competently be dealt with by the courts.

Notes of the Day.

Lord Lytton as Father-Confessor.

The Metropolitan of India or some other religious authority will do well to advise Lord Lytton upon his habit of misquoting the Scriptures for the support of the Bengal Ordinance. He should refrain from bringing New Testament parallels to ridicule. At St. Andrew's Dinner, his lordship dilated on an inapposite parable: before the Bengal Council, he hurled the saying "The truth shall make you free" and suggested a fantastic application of it which should make theologians shudder. Let us see how he interpolates the counsel of Christ in the story. In 1914, a student of the Calcutta Presidency College was prosecuted on a charge of having murderously attacked Police Superintendent Chatterjea. Lord Sinha, then Advocate-General, prosecuted the boy, but the High Court acquitted him, with the remark that "the attempt of the police to connect the innocent lad with a dastardly crime" had happily failed. The High Court gave a scathing condemnation of the quality of police evidence. Now it would seem that the young man confessed "his fault" to Lord Lytton and His Excellency projects into the story the moral "The truth shall make you free." We regard Lord Lytton's intervention as rather quixotic, while his proposition about truth is wholly misplaced. If Lord Lytton's young friend had mused over freedom and truth, and unbosomed himself before the High Court, his soul would have been found deliverance at the hands of the hangman, and the world would have been the poorer through lack of Lord Lytton's sentimental yarn

Terrible Exposure.

The doctrine about the truth making you free was not meant to illustrate monstrous puerilities of this kind. If ten years ago, Gupta had happened to confide in Lord Lytton and the father-confessor kept silent, it would have involved Lord Lytton in the Indian Penal Code. Now it is all right, and his lordship repeated the slobbering confession because the crime belonged to the first regime of Mr. Tegart in the Bengal C.I.D. Eardley Norton defended the accused and there was a full trial, without any dearth of witnesses. If, in a true case, the police deemed it necessary to fabricate fantastic evidence, how much more terrible must be the falsehoods invented for the support of prosecutions, doubtful and baseless? That is the night-mare of Bengal, though Lord Lytton imagines that the failure of evidence in a genuine case proves the *bona fides* of the police. Far from it, because the miscarriage of a correct prosecution, through doctored evidence, establishes the devouring mendacity of police-methods. The truth makes the Bengal police look singularly awkward.

Conflicting Elements in Germany.

The political conditions of the German Republic are passing just now through an interesting phase. The republican elements which hope to win the confidence of the German proletariat in a rapidly increasing degree are in violent and acute opposition to the monarchist section, largely composed of army and navy officers of the old regime and the Prussian landed proprietors. The Social Democratic Party, whose importance as the dominant political party in the Reichstag, has not been one whit lessened after the recent elections finds itself obstructed at every step by the manoeuvres of the German Nationalists whose representation in the Reichstag has considerably increased. The German Peoples' Party with Dr. Stresemann at its head finds itself more in sympathy with the monarchist tendencies of the German Nationalists than with the nearly Bolshevik political philosophy of the Social Democrats. Dr. Marx is finding it a difficult job to get together a good team for his Cabinet, because he finds the immediate demands of the two dominant parties, the Nationalists and the Social Democrats, mutually contradictory The former wish the Prussian element to have the upper hand in the administration and their press openly flouts the aspirations of the proletariat.

The Middle Way.

The "Koelnische Zeitung," however, declares in a recent issue that the middle way, the golden mean, is the best. The paper is run in the Stresemann interest, and wants to emphasize the fact that Germany's external politics ought to demand at present far more attention from her statesmen and party leaders than her internal squabbles. Sharply opposed to these views are the South German organs of public opinion as for example the "Frankfurter Volkstimme," the Peoples' Voice of Frankfurt, which sets down certain "elementary conditions of progress" if the German Republic is to be saved. It says: "we must capture the heart of the German working man if we want again stable political conditions in our country. If we want to do this, all the monarchist officers in the army of the Reich must be immediately replaced by militia officers who are Republicans. Teachers, right from the University to the Volkschute, who are propagandists on behalf of the monarchists must be dismissed, and all executive offices must be held by good Republicans, we must have an eight hours' day, and we must have no encroachment upon the rights of Trade Unions, public gatherings, and the press, and further we want real democracy in local board affairs." German high finance, with which the German propertied classes are co-operating, is no tgoing to yield to these demands, and the fight is expected to be long and keen.

A Welcome Suggestion.

We draw the special attention of the Muslim community to the excellent suggestion embodied in the letter of the Hon. Mr. Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah which we publish elsewhere. The supreme need of the Indian Muslims as of the rest of their fellow-countrymen is education. While the Government are criminally negligent in performing their duty in this respect, the Muslims have to be up and doing and help themselves. Education means provision of funds. If only Muslims were true to their religion they could easily find a greater part of the money required by a proper mobilisation of their own resources. As Mr. Hidayatullah shows, in the institution of *Zakat* they have an effective means for such mobilisation. The annual *Zakat* is not merely a perpetual reminder to the Muslim, whether poor or rich, that his earning is ill-spent if the whole of it is spent on himself and his family alone, but it is also a source of life for the community inasmuch as it is intended to keep it always fit for the progressive requirements of times by making the promotion of communal welfare the religious duty of the individual. But like many other good institutions, *Zakat* among Muslims has, lack discriminate use, failed to achieve its purpose. It is time, as Mr. Hidayatullah suggests, that the annual individual gifts were directed, by organised effort, to a common fund devoted to education than which there could be no greater service to the community. And the efforts of the organisers of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference could not be devoted to a better purpose than to the creation of such an organisation with its ramifications in towns and villages. We trust Mr Hidayatullah's constructive suggestion will receive the immediate and serious attention of his co-religionists.

Our Milk-Supply.

A good supply of pure milk is among first necessities of municipal health. The problem is not very simple and cannot be solved in a day. But that does not mean that a beginning may not be made immediately. We cannot agree with the criticism offered in the Corporation meeting the other day that because a scheme which is to be given a trial, can supply only 300 gallons daily, it was perhaps not worth sympathy. As the Commissioner pointed out, if the project under consideration succeeded there would not be much difficulty in multiplying the 300 gallons by ten. Besides something has got to be done if only because of the extremely insanitary state of the City stables. In an elaborate note urging that no more licenses be issued for them, the Commissioner points out that more stables in the city can only mean more risks of disease through milk and also through the unhygienic surroundings created by herding together a large number of cattle without even proper drainage arrangements. The Commissioner's note also points out that the high rents for the cattle-sheds, high prices of fodder and the quick depreciation of the value of cattle produced by the unnatural conditions of the city have all their share in pushing up the price of milk.

Are Gurkhas Not Hindus?

The hotch-potch of ethnology and philology cooked by pedants in the name of science has worked not a little mischief. G. B. S. gave an effective reply to all such half-baked theories about race and nationality when he said, "I am a typical Irishman; I come from a Yorkshire family." But unscrupulous politicians have not hesitated to employ these fancies of pedantic brains sometimes to formulate a rationale for imperialistic aggrandizement and at others to split peoples into clans. The latter course was adopted by allied statesmen after the war in Central Europe, in the name both of science and self-determination. Col. Twiss, Deputy Director of Military Intelligence, is trying to do the same thing in a much more clumsy manner when he begins preaching that the Gurkhas are not Hindus. This thesis has been propounded by him in a lecture delivered at Delhi and elaborated and defended in his letters to Thakur Chandap Singh. The latter has sent the correspondence to the "Leader" of Allahabad and we believe no man with an unbiased mind will hesitate to agree with Mr. Chandan Singh in holding that the Gurkhas have ever been, and must continue to be, a part of the Indian people. To say that the land of Buddha is a foreign land to us merely because map printers to-day dub a different colour there is an outrage on history and commonsense. A British military officer will be the last man to indulge in idle intellectual gymnastic, but the gospel preached by Col. Twiss may also not be without its practical bearing. For are not the Gurkha sticks often called upon to preserve law and order in British India? And perhaps their "efficiency" in this respect might be affected if the Gurkhas were told that they were the kith and kin of Indians.

THE OPIUM EVIL.

MISREPRESENTATION OF INDIA.

(BY TARK NATH DAS.)

India pays annually £ 75,000 (pound sterling) for her representation in the League of Nations. Instead of being properly represented, her people are being placed in an absolutely false position by the British Indian delegates chosen by the India Office in opposition to Indian public opinion. This is the case regarding Indian representation in the International Opium Conference of the League of Nations when Mr. Campbell and Mr. Clayton, voted against the American proposition of "restricting the cultivation of the poppy and production of opium only to medicinal and scientific purposes." India is the only nation that voted against the proposition which has been advocated by the All India National Congress and regarding which the people of India have petitioned the League of Nations. Mr. Campbell and the Government of India betrayed the trust of the people of India by misusing their power.

Mahatma's Representation.

I am happy to announce that the petition signed by Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Ramananda Chatterjee and others, which was secured by Rev. C. F. Andrews and sent to me for making the proper use, was sent to Geneva through a very trusted representative of another Power to be presented before the League. The fact that Mahatma Gandhi and others signed a petition against the opium policy of the Government of India was published in American papers such as the "Nation" of New York, the "Unity" of Chicago, and others. The special petition signed by various organisations, such as the Bengal Provincial Congress, the Bengal Swarajya Party, and hundreds of renowned men of all walks of life in Bengal, secured through the efforts of our beloved Sj. Anil Baran Roy, M.L.C., the ex-Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress, who is now rotting in jail, with more than seventy others, without trial, was also sent to Geneva through the same agency and presented to the International Opium Conference of the League of Nations by Rev. Mr. Dukes of the British Society for the suppression of opium. Fortunately for India, Mahatma Gandhi also sent a special personal telegram to the League of Nations expressing the view that India wants to root out opium and its abuses. These all resulted in exposing the hypocrisy of Britis hIndian Government before the representatives of more than 54 nations, to the effect that the British Indian Government did not represent the Indian public opinion on the moral issue like the question of suppression of opium traffic.

Mr. Campbell Challenged.

The British papers have kept silence on the matter, but the following is the report of the "Chicago Tribune" (Paris edition) on Nov. 21, 1924:—

"Gandhi Sends Opium Parley Strong Appeal—200,000 Indians Ask Total Suppression Of Opium.

"Great Britain's smouldering troubles with India burst suddenly into fitful flame during the International Opium Conference debate this evening. Quoting a telegram from the famous Indian leader Gandhi demanding the suppression of opium poppy cultivation, Mr. E. J. Dukes, representing the Society of the Suppression of the Opium Trade, an English organisation, practically challenged the position of Mr. J. Campbell, the British Government's India Office member at the Conference. Mr. Dukes said, 'There is no representative of the Indian people here—there is only a delegate from the Indian Government. I am offering *this petition* (referring the petition signed by Gandhi and others), which is the voice of India'....."Mr. Campbell of British India Office immediately opposed declaring: 'Remarks have been made that exceed the limit of courtesy. It has been stated that the Government of India is unfitted to represent the Indian people, and a speaker stating that he represents the Indians has submitted certain documents before this body. Neither my government nor any government can accept such an attitude. I cannot admit that we deal with opinions founded upon any such promise."... A deep impression was created upon the delegates, who took the view that Gandhi's popularity assures the accuracy of his statement and proves that the people of India are anxious to make any sacrifice to stamp out the opium evil at its roots..... The incident marked the first occasion taken by the Indian people to refute the statement by the British Government representatives that Indian natives desire to raise opium and cannot be deprived of their livelihood. Mrs. Hollister Sturges for the White Cross, in the absence of Canon Bliss of Seattle who was taken suddenly ill with heart trouble and carried to a hospital."

The British Government started the conference with the policy of putting all the blame for the present Opium menace upon China! Fortunately, Dr. Alfred Sze, the Chinese Minister at Washington, the Chief Chinese delegate to the International Opium Conference, showed up the hypocrisy of the British and other western Powers. Mr. Sungimura of Japan boldly and bluntly defended China and suggested that if the western nations having possessions on the Orient follow the policy that Japan is following in suppressing opium in Formosa, the evil of opium in the Orient will soon be a thing of the past. Japan valiantly fought for India and China in the International Opium Conference with the same spirit as the United States has been fighting for the benefit of all nations.

Britain's Propaganda.

When the United States through her able delegates Hon. Mr. Stephen G. Porter and Bishop Brent, made eloquent pleas regard-

(Continued on page 10.)

INTER-ALLIED DEBTS.

AGREEMENT WITH AMERICA.

PROSPECTS HOPEFUL.

LEAFIELD, (Oxford) Jan. 8, Midnight.

The Conference of Allied Finance Ministers in Paris is not meeting today until five o'clock. Mr. Churchill, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer continued his informal conversations. Information received in London indicates that his talks with Mr. Logan, one of the American Representatives on the point outstanding between Britain and America in regard to the German annuities under the Dawes scheme have been of a satisfactory character and that although nothing definite has been reached, the prospect of agreement appears hopeful. Mr. Churchill's informal conversations yesterday with M. Clementel, the French Minister of Finance in regard to the Inter-Allied debts is understood to have been of an explanatory nature having as its object to ascertain, more precisely the French attitude on the subject.—B.O.W.

CHURCHILL-CLEMENTEL SCHEME.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Paris.—During the week-end an intense but inscrutable activity is likely to follow the decision of the Finance Ministers Conference that the proceedings shall be private till 12th January. The scheme discussed by Mr. Churchill and M. Clementel this morning was later approved by a plenary meeting of the Conference under which the questions before the Conference have been classified into major and minor problems. The former include the American reparations claim, the Ruhr occupation, and priority to Belgium and these questions will be discussed by the "Big Six" namely Great Britain, France, Belgium, America, Italy and Japan during the week-end with a view to submitting proposals for a compromise to the plenary meetings of the Conference on Monday and Tuesday. M. Clementel is optimistic and expects the Conference to finish its labours by 13th January.

The British quarters refuse to disclose anything regarding the Churchill-Clementel talk on the inter-Allied debts, but there is ground for stating that a settlement on the lines of the French proposals to America will be unacceptable to Great Britain.—Reuter.

M. CLEMENTEL'S STATEMENT.

AMERICAN VIEWPOINT.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Paris.—M. Clementel, in a statement to the Press, expresses satisfaction at the goodwill shown by all Allies at the Conference. He counted on at least maintaining 52 per cent. of reparations allotted to France. Mr. Churchill regarded the Balfour Note as the guiding principle in his policy with regard to Debts, but it need not be imagined that he was pledged to it. M. Clementel believed that an agreement was not impossible, but it must not be expected to be realised immediately because it was not within the scope of the Conference.

AMERICAN VIEW POINT.

Newspapers here anticipate that America would obtain priority from Germany's cash payments with regard to her occupation expenses. The 'Chicago Tribune' understands that Mr. Churchill has suggested the payment of all American claims for occupation expenses, and reparations should be spread over 40 years while Mr. Logan favours a period of 24 years.—Reuter.

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

BRITAIN ASKS FOR POSTPONEMENT

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Great Britain has asked for a week's postponement of the Opium Conference on account of the accident to Lord Salisbury.—Reuter.

BRITISH OPIUM DELEGATION.

VISCOUNT CECIL TO REPLACE MARQUIS SALISBURY.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The Marquis of Salisbury is much shaken but is progressing favourably. It is expected that he will be replaced at the Opium Delegation by Viscount Cecil.—Reuter.

CROYDON DISASTER ENQUIRY.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

At an inquest over the victims of the Croydon air disaster of 24th December, the Coroner stated that the Captain Hinchcliffe, pilot, who had been flying the machine for some days before 24th December had complained of engine-trouble. Hinchcliffe actually flew back the machine to Croydon on the morning of 24th December. The jury must consider whether reasonable care was taken in order to make the machine fit for the journey and decide whether the deaths were due to misadventure or negligence.—Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel. 1252

GENEVA PROTOCOL.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE PROPOSAL.

CANADA WANTS CONSULTATION BY CABLE.

Mr H A Watson.

LEAFIELD, (Oxford) Jan. 8, Midnight.

Government is still in correspondence with the Dominions on the subject of summoning a Conference to discuss the Geneva Protocol for the pacific settlement of international disputes. It is understood that the New Zealand Prime Minister has intimated that if the other Dominions desire such a conference his Government would certainly be represented. India and Newfoundland also are willing to participate, but their concurrence also depends on the decisions of the other Dominions as a whole. Canada has stated its preference for consultation by cable owing to the difficulties of the political situation which would make the absence of the Prime Minister or indeed of any minister somewhat inconvenient but a cable message from the Prime Minister is not interpreted by the Imperial authorities as entirely precluding representation of Canada at the proposed Conference. Australia, while expressing preference for consultation by cable, has deferred its decision until the return of its League of Nations' delegate who was at Geneva when the Protocol was considered. The attitude of the Imperial Government remains as it was on December 2nd when Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for the Colonies said in a circular despatch to the Dominions: "There is one pressing matter raising an issue which affects the vital interests of the whole Empire on which a personal consultation is, in the view of His Majesty's Government, essential."—B. O. W.

WEMBLEY EXHIBITION.

PALACE OF ENGINEERING.

LEAFIELD, (Oxford) Jan. 8, Midnight.

Very considerable progress has been made in preparing the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley for the season of 1925, and the promise of novelty is already being redeemed in the plans that are being laid down. One of the most interesting proposals is concerned with the palace of Engineering. This year marks the centenary of organised steam transportation and it is hoped fittingly to celebrate the event in this part of the Exhibitiin by an Exhibit telling the story of the Railways and their developments. In the palace of Engineering will also be a concentration upon housing. It is hoped to put up a row of model houses of various designs and sizes thoroughly equipped and fitted with every available labour-saving device. Steel houses will be found among these exhibits which will be open for general inspection.—B.O.W.

MOSUL ENQUIRY COMMISSION.

LEAVES FOR KONIA.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Geneva.—The Mosul Commission of Enquiry left Angora for Konia where it will be received by Mustapha Kemal.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

SIR W. GARSTIN AND DR. L. HAMILTON.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The deaths are reported Sir William Garstin and Doctor Lillias Hamilton.—Reuter.

[Sir William Edmund Garstin, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., K.C.M.G., was born in 1849. He entered the Indian Public Works Dept., in 1872; was Inspector-General of Irrigation, Egypt (1892) and under-Secretary of State for Public Works (1892); and Adviser to the Ministry of Public Works in Egypt (1904-8.)]

[Dr. Lillias Hamilton, M.D., was Physician in charge of the Dufferin Hospital, Calcutta, (1893-94); and Physician to the late Ameer of Afghanistan (1894-97.)]

MRS. EVANS MURDER ECHO.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Mexico City.—A message from Huejozingo (Francisco) says that Perez has been arrested on a charge of being concerned in the murder of Mrs. Evans on 17th November last, and he is being taken to Puebla for trial.—Reuter.

BRAHMIN AGRAHARAMS AND DEPRESSED CLASSES.

MADRAS GOVT.'S POLICY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 9.

On the question of entry into Brahmin Agraharams by the members of the Depressed Classes which created trouble recently at Palghat Town on the occasion of the annual car festival there, the Government of Madras at a Cabinet meeting to-day evolved their policy, to the effect that ordinary roads are open to all classes but there may be special circumstances and special rights in particular localities, which if already established, ought always be respected and that no general decision will be possible except the enunciation of the above principle that unless special limitations of rights of public are provided every member of the public can use all public high ways.

RAIDS ON IRAQ.

BY FOLLOWERS OF IBN SAUD?

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S

Inspector Guider prosecuted; while Mr. B. [illegible] defended the accused

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Baghdad.—Several raids have recently been made by the Akhwan tribes, followers of Ibn Saud on Iraq tribes about seventy miles south-west of Nasiriyah. Punitive expeditions are now being undertaken by the Air Force. A strong force of aeroplanes left Baghdad on Wednesday and located raiders 250 miles to the south and heavily attacked them with bombs and machine guns killing fifty men and many camels.

The British High Commissioner in Iraq has sent a strong Note to Sultan Ibn Saud declaring that raids must cease and the loot must be returned and threatening severe punishment of raiders in the future. It is reported that in one raid Ibn Saud's men destroyed every tent of a small Iraqi tribe and killed every male of over ten years, but did not molest women who handed over their jewellery.—Reuter.

AN EMERGENCY CABINET.

PRECARIOUS POSITION IN GERMANY.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Berlin.—Owing to the foreign political situation, Dr. Marx is hastening the formation of an emergency cabinet. The Chancellor will personally direct foreign affairs in the absence of Dr. Streseman. Herr Jarres, Minister of Interior is also resigning, as he is a member of the People's party. The vacancies will be filled by the promotion of the under-secretaries, if others are not available. The new administration, from the outset, is faced with a bitter opposition in the Reichstag, especially on the part of the Nationalists, Communists and possible hostility of the People's party. On the other hand, it can rely on the support of the Centrists, Democrats and the benevolent neutrality of the Socialists. Nevertheless, the position is very precarious since the votes of one of the small parties will suffice to turn the scale in a critical moment.—Reuter.

ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

OPPOSITION'S ABSTENTION.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Rome.—Eighty opposition Deputies under the chairmanship of Sgr. Dicearo approved, with acclamation, the text of the appeal to the country explanatory the opposition's reason for persevering in their present attitude of abstaining from the Parliamentary proceedings.—Reuter.

OPPOSITION'S APPEAL.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Rome.—The Opposition's appeal to country is couched in striking phrases such as, "Extreme phase between Fascist domination and country has begun" and "Constitutional mask of so-called normalisation has fallen off." The manifesto enumerates the alleged violations of the law and the Constitution committed by Government and protests against the allegations that the Aventine opposition is a seditious conspiracy.—Reuter.

3 1/2 P. C. CONVERSION STOCK.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

As a result of the Government's offer of three and half per cent- conversion stock to raise funds to pay off the £53 million sterling exchequer bonds falling due on first February, tenders amounting to £59,650 thousands were received. All at and above £77-10-6 will receive full allotment.—Reuter.

COMMUNAL RIOTS.

LAND DISPUTE IN SALEM.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

A Salem message says that as a result of prolonged ill feeling between the Cholia and Padayeshi communities in several villages in the Salem District, a serious situation, accompanied by riot and murder is reported to have developed in Kurukapuram. In a land dispute that arose between the two communities Mr. Ramakovindam and six others were appointed as Panchayatdars to settle this but their decision was not accepted by one of the parties. Further ill feeling was aroused and four Panchayatdars are reported to have been murdered and three seriously injured. The Magistrate proceeded to the scene of the occurrence and a special police patrol has been posted. More than five hundred people had collected on each side at the time of the riots and several people belonging to both the communities were injured. No arrests have so far been made.

M. ZAFAR ALI'S PROMISE.

A MISUNDERSTANDING.

The 'Bandematram' of Lahore publishes the following statement from Maulana Zafar Ali:—

"Reaching Lahore yesterday I found that the local papers had published on the authority of 'Young India' that I had promised Mahatmaji the services of 25,000 Muslim spinners before the current year expired. The thing is based on a misunderstanding to clear which I have addressed a letter to Mahatmaji."

ENGLISH OPINION ABOUT INDIA

NEED OF PROPAGANDA IN ENGLAND

DR. MUTHU OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 9.

Dr. Muthu, Tuberculosis expert of the Mendip Hills Sanatorium who has been for forty years resident in England and who is now in India in a statement to the Press said:—Newspaper reports of quarrels and outrages in India between Hindus and Manomedans which Englishmen read every day are grossly exaggerated and they create the impression that we are constantly quarrelling among ourselves and that if Englishmen left the country there would be massacres all over the country, because of the fights of Hindus and Manomedans. The situation of Indian affairs in England is rather critical. English people are rather getting uneasy and forming a bad impression of our country. Any false move on our part may make us lose what we have already got or postpone the reforms which we ardently long for. There are three things which are urgently needed to save the situation, namely, (1) unity among ourselves, (2) conciliation and co-operation with English people, (3) representation and organisation in England and in world capitals.

We must sink all our differences at home and present a united front to English people so that whatever we may claim may have the authority and sanction of a united people. We must stop these wretched quarrels among ourselves which make us the laughing stock of all the civilised people and which bring no credit to us. We are behaving like naughty children instead of as sober citizens of a mighty country. It is sheer madness to quarrel and divide and waste our forces when our country is in such a state of want and misery and when large issues involving destinies of millions of lives are at stake. There is absolutely no hope for India as long as we are eaten up with party jealousies and enmities and will not co-operate among ourselves and show a solid and united front in all matters relating to the good and well-being of India. We must conciliate English people. They are getting tired of hearing of bombs and massacres, party agitations and quarrels. We must get their co-operation in raising India to the status of free countries of the world. We cannot do it alone. I do assure you that in their heart of hearts the real English people at home are well disposed towards us. Do not let us alienate their sympathies by constant pin-pricks. I feel that if there are any more of these bombs and outrages they may likely lose their temper and treat us as they did Egypt.

EDUCATE ENGLISH PUBLIC OPINION.

What fools we are to think that they will be intimidated by our violence or to think that the way of bombs is the way of our salvation. They would rather harden their hearts and consider that we are unfit for receiving large reforms and widened liberties. As wise men we must see their point of view. Only love can give us the understanding to see their point of view for love gives eyes and enlarges vision. There must be set up without delay a permanent organisation in England to represent India and to educate the English public opinion. This is a very urgent need. Every petty state and every small nation has an organisation in England to watch its interests and claims. It is a shame and disgrace that India with more than 300 millions has no organisation in England. In fact we must have a band of enthusiastic young Indians in every part of England to educate the English people as to the legitimate wishes and aspirations of Indians and to counteract the propaganda that is sedulously carried on to poison the minds of English people.

I wish to go further and join hands with the Hon. Chao Hgui Cha, the acting Chinese Minister in London and say that we should labour to create an international public opinion in Europe and America and educate and send out Indians to important capitals and world centres including the League of Nations so that they may watch India's interests and put forward her claims at the right moment and in the right way. I say all this because I love my country and my love for her is second to no one. We have been talking long enough. We must now act with accord. Look at the English people. Wherever they go they are moved by herd instinct and act as one [illegible] all matters that concern their nation's welfare. We must first put our own house in order, for all true and permanent Reforms must come from within us. We must work out our salvation. The spirit of the times moves in the direction of democracy, brotherhood, Commonwealth and co-operation and we, understanding the spirit of the world movements, must act wisely.

OFFICIATING COMMISSIONER FOR RANGOON CORPORATION.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 8

An important item of business taken up at the meeting of the Rangoon Municipal Corporation held this evening was a resolution by Mr. U. Tok, Kyi, M. L. A. that Mr. U. Set, Assistant Accountant General, be appointed to officiate as Commissioner in place of Mr. Gain Scott, I.C.S. who is proceeding on leave on the 12th March. An amendment was moved by Mr. Glasscott, Agent, Burma Railways, that Mr. Cameron the present Secretary be appointed to officiate as Commissioner. The amendment was lost and the original amendment was carried by fifteen votes to twelve.

LYTTONIAN PARABLE

"FURTHERING" VULGAR POLITICAL PURPOSES"

PRESS CONDEMNATION.

A theme is given to [illegible] one expects of a typical Sennett production.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

Under the caption "Lord Lytton's parable of the lost sheep" the "Bengalee refers to the Mussalmanpara Bomb Case and the accused's confession to the Governor of murder and says, "in the present case there was clearly a good deal of temptation to make a confession that would not take him back near the gallows but on the contrary set him up as a sinner turned saint and be accepted as an esteemed friend by the rulers of the land. If we were in his position and if we were truly repentant, we would have, instead of confessing our guilt to a friendly provincial Governor, gone up to the nearest police station and placed ourselves in the hands of justice and demanded adequate punishment for our sin. This is how penitent criminals have been known to have acted in other countries. And all these things take away very considerably from the moral and spiritual value of Lord Lytton's new parable of the lost sheep. We must say that Lord Lytton has done a very grave spiritual and moral injury to his penitent protege by exploiting his contrition and confession for a political end. These confessions are, when real, much too sacred things to be used to further vulgar political purposes. It has not carried conviction to any one except those who were already convinced of the need for this proposed law. Lord Lytton in his own simplicity forgot that he had to deal in this province with a very inconveniently critical public."

"LORD LYTTON MUST GO."

MADRAS PRESS COMMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

The Nationalist papers are jubilant at the result of the division in the Bengal Council on the Black Bill. The "Hindu" says, "The fact that Sir Hugh Stephenson's motion was lost on the initiative of Sir P. C. Mitter of itself contains a significance which Lord Lytton will we hope, in his calmer hours be able to realise."

"LORD LYTTON MUST GO."

The "Swarajya," under the caption "Lord Lytton Must Go," says, if this were a self-governing country enjoying a constitutional Government yesterday's vote of the Bengal Council would mean the dismissal of Lord Lytton. If Lord Lytton himself had a due sense of responsibility he would himself have offered his resignation. His scuffle with the Calcutta University, his provocative aspersions on the womanhood of India, the promulgation of the Ordinance and the arrest of respected leaders without charge or trial and the disgraceful conduct of his Government for buying votes show the danger of keeping in that exalted and responsible position a man who is obviously unfit for that responsibility.

The "Swadeshamitran" says, "That the Government should have been defeated ignominiously in spite of all vote-catching devices used by them proved beyond any manner of doubt that the heart of the country was sound. The story narrated by Lord Lytton was itself sufficient to prove the assertion of Mr. Das that freedom was the only remedy to bring round people with anarchist tendencies.

PAY COMPENSATION.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, in an interview, suggests that Lords Lytton and Reading should in addition to resigning their jobs after this defeat establish the convention of paying out of their salaries compensation to those wrongfully arrested.

BENGAL'S TRIUMPH.

ALLAHABAD PRESS COMMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 9.

The "Leader" congratulates the Bengal Legislative Council on having done the right thing in throwing out the Criminal Law Amendment Bill. It says no one could have pleaded for it more earnestly or eloquently than Lord Lytton did, just before the formal motion was made in a speech marked by evident sincerity and worded in a temperate language.

"PIONEER."

The "Pioneer" says:—

The decision will render it necessary for Government to act independently of the Council. The authorities have no alternative in the matter. The terrorism must and will be suppressed whether the representatives of the limited electorate support the Government or refuse their co-operation.

MUSSALMANPARA BOMB CASE.

THE STORY RECALLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

It will be interesting to recall the Mussalmanpara Bomb Case, over which the Governor stressed so much. On the evening of November 25, 1914, Deputy Superintendent Basanta Chatterji was holding a consultation with certain officers of the Intelligence branch at his house in Mussalmanpara lane. A head constable with a loaded revolver was, with two other constables, outside the house. Shorty after

(Continued on next page)

GURDWARA BILL.

NEGOTIATIONS REACH CRITICAL STAGE.

SIKHS UNYIELDING ON

story that has a parallel into the life of some girl you know, who gave—asking nothing—

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 8.

Negotiations for the Gurdwara Bill which have been hitherto conducted in a spirit of mutual accomodation and with a burning desire to reach a settlement appear to have reached a critical stage. There are two points on which neither of the parties seem willing to yield even an inch of their position. Government wants to change the name and reduce the number of members of the S. G. P.C., as it has been declared an unlawful association. Sikh opinion is strongly against altering the name of their central organization. On the contrary it holds that a statutory recognition of the S. G. P. C. is one condition of an honourable settlement. Nor is Sikh opinion prepared to alter their franchise. S. G. P. C. is, at present, elected on a general suffrage. The Sikh community is essentially democratic. General franchise has always governed its Councils. Any attempt to introduce sectional representation, as is proposed, is doomed to failure. Sikhs do not seem inclined to compromise on these vital questions.

COMPROMISE IN SIGHT?

Regarding the pourparler going on between the Sikh M. L. C.'s and the S. G. P. C. representatives on the one side and the Punjab Government nominees on the other, the 'Bande-mataram' of Lahore understands that the Government are prepared to release Sikh prisoners and remove restrictions on the Jaito Gurdwara if the agreed upon Gurdwara Legislation is accepted by the Sikh Community. But the Government insist that the S. G. P. C. be re-christened and its total strength reduced. The Sikh delegates resent the idea that even the name of their organization should be dictated by Sir Malcolm Hailey. Several people think that the Government only want to evade the issues and that the present negotiations are also likely to break down.

TRAIN COLLISION IN BURMA.

DRIVER AND FIREMAN KILLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 9.

District Traffic Superintendent, Toungoo, wires from Thagaya that yesterday at time 20/5 hours at Penwegon No. 371 Up Goods collided with No. 19 ballast train. 371 Up Engine Driver and first Fireman were killed and the second Fireman was seriously injured and taken to Kyauktaga Hospital. The engine capsized and four wagons, loaded with Railway coal were smashed, two wagons and brakevan of ballast train derailed and were damaged blocking the through communication which was restored at five hours to-day.

FURTHUR REBATE FOR COAL

INDIAN MINING FEDERATION'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

Giving evidence before the Indian Coal Committee to-day Messrs. K. K. Purkayastha, A. I. Ojah, H.C. Read and Rai Bahadur Abinashchandra Banerji on behalf of the Indian Mining Federation said they were in favour of the abolition of all preferential wagon supplies and were opposed to the retention of the office of Coal Transportation Officer. The Federation were of opinion that the cost of production could not be further reduced. They suggested earmarking of specified minimum number of wagons daily for coal traffic and that there should be liberal supply of open trucks of larger types. The Federation thought the railway freights from the coalfields to docks, despite rebate, was much too high. The Federation were of opinion that Indian coal would be able to hold its own against foreign coal competition. As Indian coal was in need of assistance they suggested grant of further rebate, reduction of port charges, levying of countervailing duty on South African coal and bounty on coal exported to non-Indian ports. They further suggested stand ardisation of Indian coal and authority for grading should be vested on the board solely representative of colliery interests without any official personnel. Government should not take power to enforce compulsory grading unless they protected home market by duty on foreign coal or granted direct bounty on coal for foreign ports.

RIGHT HON V. S. SASTRI.

NEWS OF RESIGNATION CONFIRMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 9.

News that the Right Honourable V. S. Sreenivas Sastry, P. C. has resigned his membership of the Council of State in accordance with the medical advice is now confirmed.

Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Iyer, High Court Vakil and Municipal Councillor, Madras has offered himself as a candidate for the seat rendered vacant by Mr. Sastry's resignation.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

WILL IN DISPUTE.

APPEAL ALLOWED.

Thakkar Chhaganlal Motilal ..... Appellant.
(Orig. plaintiff.)

vs.

Bai Kashi and others ..... Respondents.
(Orig. Defendants.)

(Before Macleod C. J. and Crump J.)

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. M. H. Vakil, First Class Sub-Judge, Nadiad, dismissing the plaintiff's suit.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments delivered the following judgment:—

Macleod C. J. in delivering the judgment observed that:—The Plaintiffs sued to recover certain property described in the plaint on the ground that it belonged to one Ishver Talsi, who died in 1901 leaving a widow Bai Divali, who in her turn died in 1918. Plaintiff claims the property as the nearest heir.

The defendants 1 to 4 who are joint as under the will of Bai Divali have taken the estate, and the principal issue is whether the will of Ishver Talsi dated 24th July, 1869 was proved, and whether the will passed by Bai Devali on the 13th Maha Vad of 1974 is proved. The learned trial Judge found these issues in favour of the defendants and dismissed the Plaintiff's suit.

Ishvar Talsi died in 1901 and the Appellant relies upon the fact that although Bai Devali applied for a succession Certificate she made no mention of the will either in the application or afterwards. It was only when the plaintiff applied for a succession Certificate in 1918 that the present defendants opposed the applicant setting forth not only the Will of Bai Divali, but also the testamentary document purporting to be signed by Ishvar on the 24th July, 1869. Assuming that Bai Divali did execute the Will Ex. 107 it must be admitted that there is no mention therein of any will of Ishvar or any authority given to her by such will to make a will of her own and without a Will of Ishvar she had only a widow's estate. As a matter of fact the document signed by Divali was first drawn up in the shape of a deed of gift. The following words:—

"During my life-time I am entitled to the above-mentioned properties. (You) will act according to my writing after my death" which are said to have been interpolated might however, if genuine, impart to it the character of a Will. However, there are suspicious circumstances attached to the allegation of the defendants that Divali did make a Will Ex. 101, considering the circumstances surrounding its alleged execution. But without actually saying whether we consider the Will of Divali genuine or not, the case can be disposed of on our finding that we are not satisfied that the Will of Ishvar Ex. 107 as proved.

In the first place Divali made no mention of a Will of Ishvar during her life-time. Then from her evidence in Mis. Proceedings No. 5/1901 she said "Amongst us if a person dies his widow gets his estate. Thereafter the widow may give it away to anyone she likes." It must be conceded that such language was certainly contrary to what she would have used if she had the Will of Ishvar with her. Then the circumstances in which the Will Ex. 107 was produced are certainly very suspicious, because, it was not produced immediately after the death of Divali, and although there may be evidence that the signatures is that of Ishvar it is not evidence which can in any way be considered conclusive, so that in the view of all the surrounding circumstances we are not prepared to say that the will of Ishwar has been proved.

My opinion therefore is that I am not satisfied that Ishvar left his property to Divali his wife, and consequently she would have no power to dispose of it by will.

I think therefore that the appeal should be allowed and Plaintiff's suit allowed to be continued.

I think the case must be remanded to the Lower Court for the decision of the remaining issues.

The appellant to have his costs throughout from defendants 1 to 4. The costs of defendant No. 5 will be reserved for the disposal of the trial Court suit.

Mr. G. N. Thakore with Mr. Bansidhartai D. Mehta appeared for the appellant.

Mr. P. B. Shingne appeared for Respondents Nos. 1 to 4, Mr. M. T. Telivala appeared for Respondents Nos. 5 and 6.

ORDER AGAINST EX-PRESIDENT OF PEACE LEAGUE.

SET ASIDE BY HIGH COURT.

Dattatray Kondaji Jadhav.

vs.

The King-Emperor.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Crump.)

This was a criminal application for revision against the order of the Sessions Judge of Sholapur, who confirmed the order passed by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Sholapur.

The facts are briefly these:—

This was an application in Revision arising out of the proceedings taken by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Sholapur at the instance of the Sub-Inspector of Mangol, under section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code against the petitioner Dattatraya Kondaji Jadhav and 4 others whereby they were directed to furnish personal recognizances of Rs. 50 each with two sureties for a like amount each for keeping peace for a period of 12 months.

In appeal the Sessions Judge of Sholapore confirmed the order against the petitioner but set it aside as against others.

It was alleged against the petitioner who is a landlord of Kurul and who is an ex-president of the Peace League and had stood for the Council and Local Board elections and who had also done some useful work as Chairman of the local Co-operative Society, and who many a time had also helped the District Superintendent of Police, that he was the cause of all the trouble that had been then going on at Kurul.

Mr. Giligan, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate in the course of his judgment observed that inspite of the remarkable record to the credit of the petitioner, it had been found necessary to require a bond and sureties from him for his future good behaviour. "The petitioner states he has a field at Kurul about which he has been greatly troubled and which he has been unable to cultivate as yet on account of drought. He alleges that it is because of the closing of the Co-operative Society the recovery of his dues from a large number of people and particularly from his opponents in Court proceedings concerning his field that he has been troubled. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate observed that it was false for him to say that he had not cultivated the field through lack of rain, because he knew very well that he was compelled to flee from Kurul for personal safety and to take up his residence at Vendegaon and that he was in fear of being murdered and hence he could not live in Kurul. The dispute over the ownership of that field was a private matter and though civil proceedings were happening over it, that did not justify the petitioner to bring an ex-sepoy from Madha and to arm him with a sword when he was passing through the village. Such a move on his part was an invitation to his enemies to disturb the public tranquility. That the dispute about the field has not been settled even up to the present and while the question remained open, there could be no hope of tranquility in Kurul. The learned Magistrate agreed with the petitioner in his statement that Kurul was a criminal village where the percentage of crime was very high. He said there were large number of convicted criminals. That the village-officers were weak and shirking duty but since the opponents of the petitioner were bound over there had been no further scenes of open disorder and terrorism. The Magistrate considered it therefore to be a matter of great urgency that the petitioner and 4 others should in their turn give bonds and sureties to keep the peace as it was the only way to preserve public tranquility and therefore he ordered them under Section 118 of the Criminal Procedure Code to execute bonds, and give sureties for their futur good bhaviour for one year.

The learned Sessions Judge while confirming the order against the petitioner observed as follows.

"He was of opinion that petitioner Dattatraya had been rightly convicted. The evidence on record might be divided into 2 heaes (1) Past breaches of peace in which one or more of the accused took part (2) association of the petitioner Dattatraya and other accused and (3) methods of terrorism adopted by the petitioner Dattatraya. As to the the Sessions Judge observed that by itself the record of the previous quarrels did not make that the accused were likely to commit any breach of peace. As to 2nd the evidence regarding it was extremely vague but the third part was the most important and in his opinion sufficient to convict the petitioner. There could be no doubt that if an armed ex-soldier were wandering about the village on behalf of the petitioner there was every likelihood of there being a breach of the place in which the accused Dattatraya might safely be assumed to take the part of an aggressor. This assumption was strengthened by what had been proved in the case of accused 1 Dattatraya's temperament and methods. His whole career showed that he had a forcible personality and the number of times he and his friends had come into collision with others showed that he was not of a peaceful disposition. All doubts on the point were removed by his truculent statement before the Magistrate, in which he recklessly charged the Police with getting up a false case against him, completely failing to explain why the Police should turn against a person who was in the good books of the Government and a particular friend of the Police in the past. For these reasons he confirmed the conviction and the order passed against him.

After hearing the arguments of the pleader for the petitioner and the Government Pleader who appeared in support of the order their Lordships set aside the order as being not justified by the facts found by the Lower Courts.

Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni, appeared for the petitioner Dattatraya Jadhav and the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

INSURANCE CASES.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji.

The Industrial Bank of Western India and another.

vs.

The World Auxiliary Insurance Corporation Ltd.

In the Insurance cases (detailed reports of which have already appeared in these columns) the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji delivered judgment on Friday the 9th instant decreeing the Plaintiffs' claim with interest and costs and further interest on judgment.

A fuller report of the judgment will appear in a subsequent issue.

INVITORS KEPT THEMSELVES ALOOF.

MR. A. R. MUDALIAR'S STATEMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 9.

In a statement to the Associated Press with reference to the statement made by Mr. Deshpande that non-Brahmins declined the hospitality of the Congress, Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar, president of the First All-India non-Brahmin Congrsss said that practically all the day on both 27th and 28th December till a late hour at night the Non-Brahmin Congress sat either in the open session or in committee and it was because he was aware that it would be a prolonged session he made the suggestion to the Hon. Mr. Jadhav. It was obvious that the National Congress could not have placed their pandal at their disposal on those days. There was no suggestion of antagonism. The President of the Congress invited non-Brahmins at Bombay to hold their session at Belgaum so as to promote ideas of unity of political parties in pursuance of the undertaking then given. The Non-Brahmin leaders considered the suggestion and decided at a great personal inconvenience to hold their session at Belgaum. Having done their part so far they naturally expected the President of the National Congress to make some attempt for the interchange of views or the convening of a Round Table Conference and they regret that those who pressed them to come to Belgaum kept themselves aloof there.

Regarding the presence of the Hon. Mr. Jadhav at the Non-Brahmin Congress, Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar said that as the natural leaders of the movement the non-Brahmin ministers were bound to be present and cites the presence of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Dr. Paranjpe when they were in office at a meeting of the Liberal Federation. In conclusion he said that resolutions passed at the non-Brahmin Congress would afford the best indication as to what "inspirations were at the bottom of the activities of the non-Brahmin Congress."

TABLIGH CONFERENCE AT AJMERE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMERE, Jan. 9.

It is decided to hold a Tabligh Conference at Ajmere during the Urs of the Khawaja Sahib which is approaching near. Prominent Ulema and leaders are expected to join the Conference.

A correspondent wires from Amritsar:—The Punjab Provincial Hindu Conference will be held in Amritsar very shortly. A Reception Committee is being formed. Arrangements are progressing.

LYTTONIAN PARABLE.

(Continued from previous page.)

the officers had left the house two loud explosions were heard and apparently two bombs had exploded, one inside the house and one outside. The outside explosion killed the head constable and wounded the two constables, while the one inside the house seriously injured a relative of Basanta Babu, although the latter having left the room escaped. In the neighbourhood of the house a small phial containing phosphorus was found and also a used Mauser pistol cartridge. About 300 yards away a Bengalee youth was found bleeding profusely from wounds in the body, while a fully loaded .380 Webley revolver was found lying by his head. The youth was identified as Nagendra Nath Sen Gupta, a ward of Court. The revolver was found to be one stolen on January 6, 1913 from the house of a pleader of Faridpur. One of the wounded constables gave the number of the people in the outrage as four. Nagendra Nath Sen Gupta was tried in 1915 before the Chief Justice (Sir L. Jenkins), Mr. Justice Mookerjee and Mr. Justice Holmwood. Eight charges were framed against the accused, four imputing that he himself threw the bomb, while the other four imputed that if he did not throw the bomb still he was a member of the party that did exist. In the course of his judgment the Chief Justice said, 'We desire to make it clear that in our judgment we do not merely give the accused the benefit of the doubt, but after considering the matters before us we decline to hold that he is shown to be guilty or that his guilt is so probable that a prudent man ought under the circumstances of this case to act upon the supposition that he is guilty. That is the test prescribed by law and it is amply satisfied in the accused's favour in the circumstances of this case. The Court accordingly acquits the accused of the several charges brought against him and directs that he be set at liberty.

"TRIUMPH OF BENGAL."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 8.

Commenting on the Bengal Council vote the "Hindustan Times" says it is a triumph of Bengal. If in the face of this verdict Lord Lytton and Lord Reading took resort to extraordinary methods, such as dissolving the Council and certifying the measure, they will for ever deprive the administration of even the semblance of Civilization.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan 8.

Commenting on yesterday's vote in the Legislative Council on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill the "Statesman" says:—"The Bill will have to be passed into law for society must be protected although the Council has refused to co-operate even to the extent of discussing the measure. It is highly regrettable that some politicians should be so lacking in courage as to be frightened by threats and should not prefer to rely upon special measures of protection."

The "Forward" rejoices because "it is not the people of Bengal or their accredited representatives in the Council who have been instrumental in offering the greatest insult to the manhood of the country."

The "Bengalee" says: 'In the face of this voting and the general feeling all over the country on this question, His Excellency would commit a very grave blunder if he persisted in carrying this Bill by certification. The paper suggests the convening of the Round Table Conference to consider ways and means to a friendly compromise.

The "Servant" says in the anxiety to make the opposition move on the largest number of feet, the leadership had to be given to a man who reduced the whole business to a farce and wished the Ordinance Bill to be replaced by the notorious Rowlatt Act.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says the majority against the Bill was not quite so large as we anticipated. It could not be thanks to the peculiar constitution of the Council but the fact is there that practically the whole body of the elected Indian members went to the "no" division.

DESHBANDHU'S HEALTH.

GRADUAL IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Mukandlal Parekh has received the following telegram dated 9th January from Deshbandhu Das's son Mr. Chiraranjan Das:—

"Father little better; gradually progressing."

FAIRLY CONVALESCENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

Sir Nilratan Sircar and Mr. Bidhan Chandra Roy have issued a bulletin regarding Mr. C. R. Das's health. The bulletin says:—

Mr. C. R. Das who returned from Belgaum on December 31 suffered from acute attack of colic. On first January the attack was severe enough to require morphia injection. On January 3 the temperature went up to 103 and general uneasiness increased. Kidneys were affected and an infection was present in the system. His condition remained precarious the next day. On the 5th his condition took a better turn and he can now be said to be fairly convalescent.

THE OPIUM EVIL.

(Continued from page 8.)

ing the programme of restriction of cultivation of the poppy and manufacture of opium for medicinal and scientific purposes only, Mr. Campbell, the representative of the Government of India, opposed America on technical grounds that India will not allow any nation to interfere with her internal affairs. The question was voted and America won the battle and to the eternal disgrace of the Government of India Mr. Campbell in the name of India, voted against the proposition while Canada and Ireland, China, Japan and other nations supported the just plea of the United States. The British Government to allay the public opinion in America has given out through the "New York Times", the following explanation endeavouring to justify the action of the British Indian delegates at Geneva:—

"London, Dec. 1.—The attitude of the British delegates at the International Opium Conference, it was explained here to-day, was governed by the desire of the British Government to keep the agenda within the limits laid down by the reference of the Assembly of the League of Nations at its meeting in 1923.

"If some American proposals go beyond these limits, it was added, they were being subjected to criticism by the British delegates, not from any desire to obstruct them, but because they seem to disregard the practical question involved in a very complex problem.

"The agenda, as drawn up, had been carefully framed in order to separate from the main object of the conference—the limitation of the manufacture of drugs to those for medicinal and scientific purposes only and the limitation of production of raw materials which were to be used for the manufacture—the purely Indian question of consumption of raw opium.

"*This problem, it is pointed out here, is a purely domestic question and outside the purview of any international gathering. The Government of India itself cannot deal with it, for, by recent reforms, it has been entrusted to the elected Provincial Governments and has been included among those matters which must be left to native opinion itself. The British delegates are consequently in their opinion, bound to oppose any attempt of the International Conference to interfere with Indian self-determination.*

"Apart from these constitutional questions, it is also considered by those who have studied the opium question in India that there is much misconception about it. There is no general opium smoking in India proper, though there is in Burmah, where active steps are being taken to reduce it. In India on the other hand a good deal of opium has been eaten for centuries. The people are habituated to its use, and in general consume it in small quantities partly as a medicine and partly as a stimulant. It is pointed out that a great majority of the millions of India are quite out of reach of skilled medical assistance, and they have been accustomed for generations to use opium as a remedy in cases which they cannot otherwise treat.

"Moreover, it is urged that the growth of poppies and the sale of opium are both stringently regulated and there has been considerable reduction in the amount consumed in late years.

It is estimated that the annual per capita consumption of opium in India, twenty-six grains, is a little more than half the per capita consumption in the United States as estimated by competent American authorities.

"It has been also pointed out there that it must be remembered that India is not the only opium producing country but that experience has shown little advantage from restricting Indian supplies unless some means are found of also reducing the output of China, Persia and Turkey. Indian opium is little used for the production of morphine, which is manufactured entirely in countries importing raw opium, and recent history records that when India voluntarily prohibited the export of opium to China, China proceeded to increase enormously her domestic poppy culture."

India's Name At Stake.

Great Britain knows the value of international public opinion and thus she is carrying on this nice propaganda justifying her unjustifiable stand. In this connection the Indian statesmen should take notice that any interference of the policy of drugging the people of India by the Government is regarded by Great Britain as an interference against the question of self-determination of India! Then again they should note that the British Government is spreading the idea abroad that the Provincial Councils have the final say about the opium revenue. To make the world realize that India does not want opium, the Legislative Assembly and the Provincial Councils should take action disproving the British Government's stand. I pray that the All-India National Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, the Swarjya Party under the leadership of Deshbandhu Das, Pandit Motilal Nehru, and others, the Independent Nationalists like Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Jinnah and others and the Liberals under the leadership of the Rt. Hon. S. Sastri, Dr. Sapru and Dr. Annie Besant should make a common cause on this moral issue. India's good name is at stake and India has been misrepresented; and steps should be taken to the effect that this may not happen again.

It is now certain that the representative of the Government of India will sign the protocol of the Opium Conference with certain reservations. It has been already intimated that the delegates of the Government of India will open the whole question at the next session of the League Assembly. India pays £75,000 sterling annually to be misrepresented in the League of Nations. Steps should be taken so that none but Indians who enjoy the full confidence of the people be allowed to become India's representatives in the League of Nations. Indian leaders should demand that any person who will in future represent India abroad in any capacity on behalf of the Government of India must have 2/3 vote of approval of the Assembly. This will be impossible to secure under the present circumstances, because India has not control over her destiny. But steps should be taken so that when the next meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations be held, at least one real representative of India like Desbandhu Das, Lala Lajpat Rai, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Dr. S. K. Datta, or others be present at Geneva.

What India Must Do.

So long as misrepresentation of India is possible by the Government of India, because of the lack of control of the Government of India by the people, it is very desirable, if not imperative, that an India Office or an Indian Information Bureau be established at Geneva by the All-India National Congress, to see that India be not misrepresented, and truth be spread among the delegates of various nations which are members of the League of Nations. The Representative of the All-India National Congress stationed at Geneva, should act as an observer (as the United States and Turkey, not being members of the League have observers at Geneva). It is needless to add that the representative of India must be well-versed in international politics and international law.

In conclusion may I emphasise the point that India is not Britain's private farm and the Indian people are not her milch cows. India must assert her own sovereign rights as a free nation. Indian Swaraj will be achieved through many-sided activities of the people of India; and one of the most important things, is the establishment of international relations with free and independent nations, and thus making the question of Indian Swaraj as an international issue. India is the centre of world politics to-day and the whole of the British Empire in Asia and Africa, if not all over the world depends upon India. India must make her influence felt in world affairs by acting independently for her interest and for the interest of humanity.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE MEETING.

A special meeting of the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Friday, Mr. B. N. Motiwalla being in the chair. The main business before the Committee was the consideration of the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to take steps preparatory to the introduction of compulsory primary education in the "F" and "G" Wards of the city.

The report of the Sub-Committee was a ponderous affair mainly dealing with the appointment of the Census Officer and his establishment. The whole of the report was chiefly taken up with the discussion of the merits and demerits of the various candidates put forth by different members of the Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee recommended the appointment of a Census Officer with 2 assistant supervisors and an establishment of ten clerks.

The Chairman at the outset said that he took it that the report of the Sub-Committee was read by all members present and he therefore wanted to put it before the Committee for adoption.

Dr. Javle and Rao Bahadur Pai objected to the procedure and said that the Chairman had no right to move the report for adoption. As there was no other member forthcoming to do so, the report was not adopted.

A great deal of discussion was indulged in by the Committee over the several independent propositions and amendments moved by the members. The Chairman of the Committee came in for a good deal of criticism at the hands of Dr. M. C. Javle and Rao Bahadur Pai. Dr. Javle found fault with the Chairman in not allowing him to have his say in the Sub-Committee and characterized the recommendation of the Sub-Committee in the matter of appointing the clerks of the Census Officer establishment as based on communal and sectional lines. It was finally resolved to advertise in the local newspapers and call for applicants for the superior as well as the subordinate posts of the Census Officer establishment in connection with the introduction of compulsory primary education.

ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 9.

The fourth All-India Music Conference commenced its Lucknow session to-day. Nearly 3,000 visitors and delegates including H. H. Maharajan Tehri were present.

In welcoming the delegates Thakur Nawab Ali, Chairman of the Reception Committee stated that the aims and objects of the conference were, among others, to take steps to protect and uplift Indian music on proper lines, to collect and preserve great masterpiece in the art, to provide easy system of notation for purposes of instruction and revive and foster development of classical music on the basis of scientific system.

His Excellency Sir William Marris in opening the Conference in the absence, owing to unavoidable circumstances, of H. H. Nawab of Rampur who was expected to preside over Conference, said that the Indian music had a long unbroken tradition. Its origin was traced to Vedas and its main development on theoretic side to work of Hindu scholars. Yet some of its finest practitioners had been Mussalmans, for instance Tansen, Akbar's Court Musician. Proceeding Sir William remarked that there were reasons to fear that this ancient and honourable art had in these times fallen upon evil days. A disgusting feature of modern India was the lack of interest in aesthetics shown by people who had received good education and who might be expected to appreciate and encourage arts. Practice of music has fallen now-a-days into the hands of a special class lacking the social status and enlightenment. Concluding the Governor said that music was closely associated with poetry and so long as music was disregarded in the country there seemed small hope for the future of its indegenous poetry.

"WILL BE RUN TO EARTH"

SIRDAR'S ASSASSINS.

REPORTED SURRENDER OF GUNMAN.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Cairo.—Despite insuperable difficulties in the investigation of political crime in Egypt, the conviction is growing in the British and Egyptian circles that the assassins of the Sirdar will be run to earth. The conviction is strengthened by the surrender to police of Mohammed Amin Mohammed, the alleged gunman who disappeared after the crime. It is thought likely that he will assist the police in connection with certain lines of the inquiry now proceeding.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN ELECTIONS.

FORMATION OF "UNION PARTY."

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Cairo.—The new "Union Party" is rapidly forming, consisting of the secessionists from the Zaghlulist party, who are already opposing the Zaglulists in the elections. The party includes Nationalists, Liberals and Independents.—Reuter.

MUSLIMS AND ZAKAT.

MR. HIDAYATULLAH'S SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I would seek the courtesy of your columns for the following appeal to my community.

The Mahomedans of this presidency have held a number of educational conferences during the past few months. These conferences have assembled and dispersed. But they must bear fruit, or they have been held in vain. It is, therefore, for the Mahomedans of this presidency to carry their resolutions into practice. It is for them to go about and sow the seeds of education broadcast in the community.

We have met on several occasions to consider the ways and means of promoting the spread of education in our community. Such conferences have their value, specially in the smaller towns, as they help to stimulate interest in the mass of the community in the cause of education. Thanks to these meetings, the community is gradually awaking to a sense of its responsibility in this matter. There is a steadily increasing number of boys prepared to join schools and colleges.

But the main question is now one of funds. In the past, illiteracy has been responsibile for the poverty of the community. Now that there is a desire for education on the part of a large number, the sinews of war are wanted. This is the one outstanding difficulty of the present moment. Scholarships have, no doubt, been provided both by Government and by philanthrophic members of the community. But they fall short of our increasing requirements. Scholarships on a wide scale are an urgent need. But scholarships spell money, and this must come if the community as a whole is to advance. I would, therefore, take this opportunity of indicating an easy and effective means of raising a fund for the purpose.

The solution of the difficulty is proved by our very faith. One of the vital principles of our creed is the institution of 'zakat' or charity. A sacred obligation is imposed on every Mahomedan to contribute one-fortieth or two and a half per cent of his savings to 'zakat, every year. The main object to which 'zakat' is to be devoted is help for the poor and needy. Every true member of our faith observes this precept. But it is to be regretted that these contributions are not employed as usefully as they might be. It is therefore necessary to organise these individual gifts into common fund devoted to the collective good of the community. For this purpose, it is desirable to have bodies of earnest workers in the various villages, talukas, districts, divisions and provinces. All these bodies should be affiliated to a central organisation for the whole country. The function of these bodies should be to organise the collections of 'zakat' for the cause of education.

The Proposal outlined above will help to solve the problem of education in our community. It will provide an ample progressive fund which will fully meet all the demands on it. One must, of course, expect position from some quarters. it is a new idea, and innovation always evokes some hostility. We must be prepared to face conservatism and to combat vested interests. But these impediments are not insurmountable. A concerted and determined effort will overcome these obstacles.

Hence this earnest appeal to my brethren in faith. Our religion is the panacea for our ills. It enjoins the acquisition of knowledge and the contribution of 'zakat' 'Zakat' cannot be devoted to any worthier object than the education of our children and the establishment of orphanages. 'Zakat' contributions are now made, but in an unsystematic and unprofitable manner. What is wanted is the proper organisation of a collective fund which can be employed to the greatest advantage for the common good of the community. Only so will the wherewithal for the promotion of education be forthcoming. This alone, will the blot of illiteracy be removed from our community.—Yours etc.

GULAM HUSSAIN HIDAYATULLAH,
Secretariat, Jan. 9

KATHIAWAD CONFERENCE.

THAKORESAHEB HONOURED.

GANDHIJI'S LOVING CHALLENGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, Jan. 8.

A vast concourse of people had gathered at Bhavnagar Station when Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Messrs. Vallabhai Patel, Abbas Tyabjee, Darbar Shri Gopaldas, Ranishri Bhaktiba, Srimati Anasooya Bahen, Messrs. Mahadev Desai and Shankerlal Banker and others arrived in Bhavnagar to preside over the Kathiawad Parishad. The political atmosphere in the city was for a few days surcharged with a sort of religious fanaticism. Orthodox Sanatanis had called to their aid Messrs. Sanghavi and Sangani. They held a meeting in the centre of the Brahmin feasting place and delivered themselves of all abuse of which they were capable. There was little effect, however, in the city and the organisers of the Conference allowed the sleeping dogs lie as they were. The presence of Gandhiji in the city proved effective in counteracting the evil and mischievous propaganda of these protagonists of "lynching in the public."

The proceedings began with music sung by Miss Tyabjee in a sweet melodious tone followed by Mrs. Bhanumati Trivedi and boys from Dakshnimurti Bhavan. Sir Prabhashanker Pattani and high officials of the State were seated on the platform besides all leaders. The pandal was meant to accommodate 14000 visitors, but owing to the prohibitive resolutions from the committees only about 8000 could muster courage to attend.

THAKORESAHEB HONOURED.

Mr. Ratilal Kunverji Modi, Chairman of the Reception Committee first read an address to the Thakore Sahib of Rajkot as authorised some months back by the Executive Committee of the Rajkiya Parishad. He eulogised Sir Lakhajiraj as a pioneer in the direction of responsible Government, a fearless exponent of Narendramandal for Kathiawar states and a thorough believer in the life of duty and devotion to State interests. A gold and silver casket was presented by Mahatma Gandhi to the Thakore Saheb. Mahatmaji expressed great pleasure in honouring the ruler with whom his family was connected with many bonds of obligation.

The Thakore Saheb made a suitable reply and gave proof of his perfect belief in responsible Government in Kathiawad. He was greatly applauded The peasant delegates having desired to have *darshan* of the Maharaja Gandhiji conducted him to the rostrum and allowed everybody in the pandal ample opportunity to have a look of him. He then left the pandal ,accompanied by Diwan, Shroff and Liladharbhai, President of the Rajkot Popular Assembly.

GANDHIJI'S SPEECH.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee next read some extracts from his brief speech and Gandhiji began one of his soulstirring speeches on the necessity of removing the blot of untouchability from Hinduism. The whole audience was moved by his appeal wherein he showed tenderest feelings towards his opponents and bitter critics, and emphasised that if these hostile critics laid hands upon him, as they wished, his will be a most glorious death which would be the signal for a radical improvement in this vital question and solve it with great ease.

The Subjects Committee met first at four in the evening and afterwards from eight to twelve at night. One main resolution advocating Spinning Franchise and Khaddar dress for all members of the Kathiawad Parishad and four subsidiary ones have been passed.

The Conference opens its second sitting, at 12 to-day.

INDIAN COAL COMMITTEE.

A MINE MANAGER'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

Mr. B. K. Bose, on behalf of the Indian Mines Managers' Association giving evidence before the Indian Coal Committee today, said his Association suggested free distribution of wagons and as such it was not necessary to retain the services of the Coal Transportation Officer whose control was complicating wagon supplies. To improve wagon supply he suggested a fixed time for the supply and drawing out of loaded wagons, more loading allowance in weight and less wagon restrictions. The Association believed good Indian coal could compare favourably with most of the foreign coal imported into India. Much of the foreign competition could be met by protective tariff, the grant of rebate in freight and suitable bounty on all exported coal. It was urged that bad coal should not be exported abroad and for this effective safeguards should be introduced.

Mr. C. C. Marsh, of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., explaining why Indian coal shipped by the Company to Colombo was considered satisfactory while complaints were general about other Indian coals said his Company used to send only a mixture of Jharia and Raneegunj coal the high quality of which was maintained by inspection at the collieries and at the Company's depots.

MIRZAPUR BOMB CASE.

ACCUSED SET AT LIBERTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

At the High Court sessions to-day before Justice C. C. Ghose, Basanta Kumar Dhenki, the accused in the Mirzapur Street Bomb case was placed on trial. In this case, which was described as one of the overt acts of the terrorists, a bomb was thrown inside a cloth shop and the owner was killed. The standing counsel addressing the judge said that in this case there was originally two accused, Santilal Chakravarti and Basanta Kumar Dhenki.

In September last counsel applied to the Chief Justice for an early trial and the case was tried at special sessions in which Santilal was acquited and Basanta was directed to be re-tried. Since then Santilal was murdered. In the present circumstances the prosecution was in a worse position than in September last and counsel proposed not to proceed with the case.

His Lordship directed the accused to be set at liberty.

NON-BRAHMIN CONFERENCE.

MR. DESHPANDE'S STATEMENT CRITICISED.

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 9.

Objection is taken to Mr. Deshpande's recent remarks on the Belgaum Non-Brahmin Conference by Mr. A. B. Lathe, ex-member of the Legislative Assembly in the course of a statement to the Associated Press of India.

Mr. Lathe characterises Mr. Deshpande's statements as mis-representations and questions the accuracy of the allegation that Mr. Lathe asked for a loan of the Congress Pandal and huts for the Non-Brahmin Conference. He had only asked for general co-operation at the hands of Mr. Deshhpande who gladly agreed.

Non-attendance of Non-Brahmins at the Congress, Mr. Lathe says, was simply due to the invited Non-Brahmins being busy with their own Conference and social work. He is equally positive that Mr. Deshpande told him that Mr. Gandhi would try to attend the Conference some time during the two days' sittings.

WARDHA MUNICIPALITY.

TO WELCOME LEADERS.

(Associated Press.)

WARDHA, Jan. 8.

The Wardha Municipality has decided unanimously to present addresses of welcome to Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Abul Kalam Azad on the 10th instant.

One novel feature of yesterday's meeting of the Board was that Mr. Jamanlal Bajaj who is not a member of the body was invited to attend the meeting and address it. Mr. Bajaj exhorted the members to their utmost to further the Constructive Programme Mr. Naidu Chairman, (Liberal Party) assured Mr. Bajaj that the Board would try to act up to his suggestions.

WORKING THE FRANCHISE.

C. P. CONGRESS MEETING.

(Associated Press.)

YEOTHMAL Jan. 9.

Mr. M. S. Aney, President, Berar Provincial Congress Committee, announces that the next meeting of the Central Provinces Congress Committee will held at Yeotmal in the District Association Hall on the 18th instant at 2-30 p.m. The main item for consideration before the meeting will be how to devise means for supplying the necessary quantity of yarn in order to maintain the requisite strength of membership in the Province.

MYSORE APPOINTMENTS.

DEWAN GOING ON LEAVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 8.

Mr. A. R. Banerji, C.S.I., C.I.E., Dewan of Mysore has been granted privilege leave of absence for two months. Mir Humsa Hussain, First Member of the Council, will officiate as Dewan

Mr. K. Chandy, Revenue Commissioner, will act as Second Member of the Council and Mr. C. S. Balasundram Iyer will act as Revenue Commissioner. Mr. K. Matthan, chief Secretary to Government, will act as Inspector-General of Education, Mr. B. Ramaswamaiya, Deputy Commissioner will act as Chief Secretary.

It is surmised that all these arrangements will be more or less permanent with the exception of Mir Humsa Hussain who will, in all probability, retire when the Dewan returns from leave.

OPIUM FOR SARAWAK.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 9.

A communique states that the Government of India have arranged that from the 1st December 1914 the opium required for consumption in Sarawak will be sold direct to the Government of Sarawak subject to certain subsidiary conditions. The agreement will remain in force for a period of five years and a fix price will be paid. The number of chests of opium offered for sale by public auction in Calcutta is exclusive of any such quantity sold direct .

ART IN EAST AND WEST.

LUCKNOW EXHIBITION OPENS.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 8.

An extremely interesting function was witnessed to-day at Kaiser Bagh, Lucknow, when His Excellency Sir William Marris opened the First All-India Art Exhibition.

The Hon. Rai Rajeshwar Bali, Minister of Education, and President of the Exhibition, thanked His Excellency for his sympathy and co-operation. He pointed out that the committee had been able to collect together the finest examples extant representing a great number of artistic traditions of various schools of Indian painting.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor in opening the Exhibition spoke at length on Western and Indian Art. He remarked that it was a pleasure to him to be associated with the first representative Exhibition of Indian Art.

Referring to the diatribes that were occasionally launched as to which school of art was superior, Eastern or Western, the Governor remarked that though by tradition and education his bent was naturally in favour of the West at the same time it was his belief that great art depended more on nobility of ideas than on the mode of expression. If truth, beauty and goodness were all facts of the absolute truth the speaker held, no single race or nation possessed the one solitary key to them. Every individual approached them under limitations imposed by his breeding and tradition. There might be many ways of expressing eternal virtues and every race and nation was perfectly entitled to prefer its own. Divergence had this benefit, that competing schools and methods reacted upon and stimulated each other. If ever some dominant force or personality arose to reconcile and to blend all religions or all philosophies or all arts in a final amalgam, the Governor feared that the result might be a tragedy.

In regard to Indian painting those who were unfamiliar with it were mostly puzzled by its lack of interest in anatomy and perspective. Perhaps it was due to the fact that the Indian pictures were small in size and meant to be looked at as a book which is held in the hand. There could not be the same need of depth and distance as for example in the Ajenta frescoes. The Indian artist relied for his main effects on line and colour and concerned himself far less with light and shade. The same sort of two dimensional painting could be met with on Greek vases and in shadowless paintings of earlier Italian religious schools.

Proceeding the Governor said that he beleived that the artist's prime duty was to express himself to render his own qualities and character to give the world his own special vision of truth and beauty.

His Excellency dwelt at length on the origin and growth of art in the West.

In conclusion His Excellency said, one characteristic type of Indian painting was that which depicted night scenes and journeys by night, camps by night, huntings, lovers' meetings, visits to hermitages and specially scenes of devotion by night. No wonder that in India where night comes gratefully after the heat and glare of day, artists are moved to express the romance and mystery of the dark.

Official and Personal.

The Hon. the Rajah of Mahamudabad entertained His Excellency Sir William Marris at luncheon at Mahamudabad, on Thursday.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught arrived at Chittapgarh (Udaipur) from Jodhpur where they had a two days' eventful and enjoyable stay.

The Governor opened the All-India Art Exhibition at Lucknow on Thursday. His Excellency Sir William Marris will leave Lucknow on the 16th January for Okhla and after a two days halt will return to Lucknow on the 20th January.

It is understood Mr. R. Littlehailes, Director of Public Instruction, Madras, has been appointed to officiate as Educational Commissioner with the Government of India in the place of Mr. J. A. Richey, C.I.E., M.A., who is going home on eight months' leave. During the absence of Mr. R. Littlehailes, Mr J. Grieve M.A., Principal of Teachers' College, Saidapet, will act Director of Pulic Instruction, Madras.

Sir Montagu Butler, the newly-appointed Governor of Central Provinces left London for Nagpur on Thursday. He has appointed Major T.S. Paterson of the 19th Lancers as his private secretary.—Reuter.

His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by the Port Commissioners visited the lower reaches of the Hooghly on the Port Commissioners despatch vessel "Pansy," on Thursday.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted interviews to the Hon. Mr. Justice Rankin and Mr. A. K. Ghaznavi, on Thursday.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted an interview to the Hon. the Chief Justice of Bengal on Thursday.

An Aligarh message states Babu Srigopal Deputy Collector of Bulandshahr, is being now tried by the Joint Magistrate Aligarh on a charge of having committed unnatural offence.

Mr. Tarasingh, member Punjab Legislative Council, has been refused permission to visit the jail in Nabha by the administrator of Nabha.

"INDUSTRIAL FINANCE."

DR. JOHN MATHAI'S PAPER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Jan. 8.

Dr. John Mathai, M.L.C., of the Madras University read his paper on the Industrial Finance yesterday afternoon at the Indian Economic Conference. After explaining the systems of financing industries in Great Britain, Germany and Japan, Dr. Mathai discussed the question of direct aid to industries by Government. He stated that in most countries no direct financial assistance was given to industries by Government. Where such assistance was given, as in the United Kingdom since the war, it was given with a view to promoting general industrial progress but with a view to safeguarding specific industries which are either (a) basic industries, (b) industries essential to national safety. He pointed out that institutions analogous to British investment trust would not meet the purpose in India and that direct financial assistance to industries by a State, however justifiable as a transitional measure was essentially an unsatisfactory method of industrial finance.

THE SOLUTION.

Dr Mathai said "The best solution under the present conditions would appear to be the adaptation by legislation of the constitution of an Imperial Bank of India to the purpose of a combined industrial and commercial bank. A clear separation should be maintained between the accounts of the two branches of business, the bank issuing debenture capital for industrial purposes from which alone needs of industrial finance would be met. To make the change effective adequate Indian representation should be insisted on the Board of Management and on the superior executive staff. Government should be prepared to subscribe for debenture capital upto a specific proportion of amount subscribed for by the pulic and may, if necessary, guarantee interest on debentures for a limited period. No guarantee either to contribute capital or pay a minimum interest should be given by the State directly to any industry."

"The agency of an all-India industrial bank is," continued Dr. Mathai "clearly unsuitable for small industries and industries subsidiary to agriculture. It is for these industries primarily that the Indian Industrial Commission recommended direct financial assistance by the State. The best agency, however, for financing of these industries would be a co-operative debenture bank. In some provinces co-operative debenture banks have been already started and their machinery and resources should be utilised for the provision of initial capital for small industries in rural areas. The funds now distributed as takavi loans by Government should be placed as long term deposits at the disposal of these banks. No arrangement for provision of industrial finance can succeed so long as the normal rate of interest over greater part of the country stands as high as it does now. It is an essential condition of development of industrial banks that there should be larger and more efficient organisation of ordinary deposit banking in the country, although the two kinds of banking are essentially different in their nature and operation. It is true to say that in the last resort most serious handicap to the development of industrial finance is the ill-organised condition of deposit banking."

Dr. Paranjpye, who participated in the discussion, said that from his experience as the Minister for Industries in Bombay, he did not approve of direct financial assistance by the State to industries. In his opinion, the real solution was to educate the people in the habit of industrial investment.

Prof. Hamilton said that the success of the Industrial Bank of Japan was not as great as would appear from the official report.

CONFERENCE CLOSED.

In bringing the proceedings of the session to a close, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas referred to the success of the session of the Conference and the importance of the papers read at the conference. Dealing with Prof. Hamilton's paper on the under-taxation of India, Mr. Samaldas said that while it was important to consider whether revenue had increased or not, it was more important to consider the changes in the taxable capacity of the population and he hoped that the conference would undertake the systematic investigation of that question. As regards Dr. Mathai's paper, he said that in Bombay the industries found it difficult to raise funds not merely for the initial capital but also for the working capital.

"SADHAKASHRAM," ANDHERI.

COACHING AGRICULTURAL AND DAIRY WORKERS.

The Sadhakashram, Andheri, which has been doing educational work in parts of Bassein Taluka, and which conducts a cattle dairy in Andheri for the benefit of the people of Andheri, Vile Parle and Bombay undertakes to coach young and energetic men in agricultural and dairy work. For the present it can take up four youths in each branch. Those who have studied upto Matriculation and who are prepared to work hard, need apply. Further particulars can be ascertained from the Manager, Sadhakashram, Andheri. Only such candidates will be admitted who will agree to go and work in villages after the course is over, which may take eighteen months for completion. Training, boarding and lodging will be absolutely free.

VICEROY LEAVES CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Reading left Calcutta for Delhi.

BENGAL ORDINANCE.

LORD OLIVIER'S DEFENCE.

The London correspondent of the "Hindu" writes under date December 18th:—

A special meeting of the British Committee on Indian affairs was held at the House of Commons yesterday evening for the purpose of considering a resolution on the Bengal Ordinance of which Mr. Ernest Thurtle, M. P., had given notice. Mr. George Lansbury, M. P., presided over a large attendance, which included Lord Olivier and a number of members of Parliament, chiefly drawn from the Labour Party.

As the meeting was of a private character I am not in a position to reproduce all that was said, but I may say that Mr. Thurtle's original resolution was a simple but a strong protest against the Ordinance in question, supplemented by a demand that the persons arrested should be brought to trial without delay according to the ordinary process of the law.

It was felt by most of those present, however, after hearing the views of Lord Olivier, that a more reasoned statement of the Committee's objections to the new repressive policy should be placed on record. I may say that in course of the discussion, the late Secretary of State defended the Ordinance on grounds very similar to those put forward by Dr. Annie Besant. He drew a distinction, however, between this measure and Regulation III of 1818, which he agreed was out of place in any civilised country. He was also disposed to admit that the Ordinance itself was objectionable on general grounds, though he asked them to remember that the need for it arose out of circumstances which were also very objectionable. Evidently, the whole business was very distasteful to him, and he only gave his consent reluctantly on the advice of the Viceroy and Lord Lytton who were both men, he said, of a liberal outlook who would never recommend repression without substantial cause. In short, the situation which led to the Ordinance was abnormal; they were left with no alternative but the expedient to which they had resorted. Lord Olivier deeply regretted that such a necessity should have arisen, but he felt that the duty of assenting to the Ordinance was forced upon them by circumstances beyond their control.

WITHDRAWAL DEMANDED.

The meeting gave full weight to the case advanced by Lord Olivier and discussed it pro and con for about an hour and a half. Ultimately, after various amendments had been considered, a resolution in the following terms was, on the motion of Mr. Thurtle, adopted 'nem con.':—

"That this Committee, whilst firmly of opinion that organisations advocating physical force can never secure Swaraj for the people of India, and while disapproving and condemning such organisations, is nevertheless of opinion that such a dangerous and extraordinary measure as the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance of 1924, which involves a direct invitation upon individual liberty, should not have been enacted without the sanction of the Indian Legislature. This Committee, therefore, urges the immediate withdrawal of the Ordinance, and the trial, if necessary and in accordance with the ordinary law, of the persons detained under it. This Committee further urges that Regulation III of 1818, which gives the Government powers of arresting and confining persons suspected of public crimes without warrants, without trials, and without statement of reasons for such arrest and confinement, should be forthwith withdrawn."

BURMA AND LABOUR.

CHAMBER'S VIEWS ON NEW LEGISLATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 8.

The Committee of the Burma Chamber of Commerce have expressed their opinion on the Weekly Wages Bill, the Maternity Benefit Bill, the Trade Union Bill and the Trade Disputes Bill. They are not in favour of the weekly payment system so far as Burma is concerned. As regards the Maternity Benefit Bill they consider that there is no call for legislation of the kind being made applicable to Burma as employment of women in industrial occupations in the province is more of a casual nature than permanent. While accepting the principle of the development on sound and healthy lines of trade unionism in India, the Committee do not find themselves in accord with all the provisions in the Draft Bill and suggest certain amendments. They further express regret that no penalty for picketing has been provided in the Bill. As regards the Bill to make provisions for enabling investigation and settlement of trade disputes, the committee state that, in view of the present undeveloped state of trade unionism in India and the consequent difficulty of enforcing awards in trade disputes, the Bill is premature and should be deferred until more experience has been gained.

(Continued from column 6.)

Lucknow which the Indian National Congress have from time to time entered into with the Mahomedans, this Conference now deems it a very high time that all other Hindus should come to a certain definite understanding with the Depressed Classes with a view to bring about first a real and effective Hindu unity before entering into such Pacts with non-Hindus in future and in this connection requests the following gentlemen to negotiate with the Committee appointed by the recent All-Party Conference in Bombay.

(1) Mr. V. R. Shinde, B.A., founder of the D.C.M.S. of India and chairman of the Reception Committee of this Conference.

(2) Mr. C. R. Reddy, M.A. M.L.C., president of this Conference with two members of the Depressed Classes to be co-opted by them jointly.

ADI-HINDUS.

NEW NAME FOR DEPRESSED CLASSES.

ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

Following resolutions were passed at the Anti-Untouchability Conference held at Belgaum on 27th of December 1924:—

COUNCIL REPRESENTATION.

In view of the fact that nominated representation of the Depressed Classes in Council has been found not only a total failure but at times a source of mischief, this Conference records its conviction that the Depressed Classes should have their own elected representatives on all local and central representative bodies whose number will bear some progressive proportion to their population in respective jurisdictions. This Conference also deems it desirable that necessary electors to return their representatives wherever possible be formed.

(B) This Conference requests the Madras Government to give up nominating representatives of the Depressed Classes to the Madras Legislature and calls up on the said Government to take action under the present rules and constitute the necessary electorate for choosing such representative.

PUBLIC SERVICE AND LOCAL BOARDS.

(A) This Conference requests the Government to insist upon preferencial treatment being given to deserving candidates belonging to the Depressed Classes not being converts to Christianity and Mahomedanism and requests the Government to declare from time to time the percentage of posts so reserved for such deserving candidates.

(B) This Conference draws the attention of the Madras and other Governments to the inadequate ways in which nominations to the Local Boards are being made in violation of the Law which lays down that each nomination should be made for appointing people belonging to the Depressed Classes which have little hope of securing seats through election.

MILITARY SERVICES.

This Conference requests the Government that a certain number of Regiments be reserved for the Depressed Classes, and if this is not possible, in particular Regiments, Companies manned by them may be organised.

BOARDING SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

This Conference urges Government to establish Boarding Schools for the Depressed Classes students one at least in each linguistic Divisions in India, of the high School grade, where selected students could be given special training and rendered fit for admission to the College classes. It further urges that adequate scholarships tenable by poor deserving boys of the Depressed Classes should be instituted in all grades.

RELATION WITH THE HINDOO MAHA SABHA, ETC.

This Conference emphatically lays down that so long a the Adi-Hindus are not admitted to all the rights of Hindu religion and society including entry into temples, the Adi-Hindus do not and should not treat the Hindu Maha Sabha or the Bharat Dharma Maha Mandal or any other similar body, as in any way representative of their communities.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAHA.

This Conference places on record its sincere thanks to the organisers of the Satyagriha of Vaikom and whole heartedly supports their aims and sympathises with their work. But in view of the fact that the Satyagrahis have not achieved any measurable success this Conference records also its deep conviction that the Depressed Classes should organise their own volunteers who would be prepared to lay even their lives in meeting the violence of their opponents without, *however, disturbing the public peace.*

BRITISH LABOUR PARTY.

This Conference records its disappointments and regret for the fact the Labour Government in England met with such an early defeat and expresses a hope that it will come to power again soon and will also redeem its several promises with regard to the emancipation of labour as well as other injured minorities.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

This Conference shall have a standing committee with the following gentlemen:—

President for the time being. Mr. C. Ramlingam Reddy, M.A. M.L.C.; Vice-President Mr. V. R. Shinde, B.A., who shall also be the convener: General Secretaries Mr. K. G. Bagade, B.A. LL.B., Mr. R. S Ghatage, Mr. D. V Gayakwad, Mr. K. G. Patade: Members: Mr. G. A. Gavai, M.L.C., Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar, Bar-at-Law; Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja, Rao Saheb Papana Jalliah, Lt.-Col. Dadurai Pillai, M.L.C.; Mr. H. H. Swami

ADI-HINDU.

In as much as the so-called Depressed Classes in India considered untouchables feel very highly nettled by such question-begging designations as above and therefore think it most fitting to be hereafter called by the name Adi-Hindus in the whole of India and outside. This Conference empowers its secretaries to move the Local and Central Governments and all other bodies concerned so that they will use this changed name of these Classes.

CONGRATULATION.

This Conference thanks Karmavir V. R. Shinde founder and member of the D. C. M. Society for having handed over the Poona Society to the Adi-Hindu members of Poona and requests the other societies working for the welfare of the Adi-Hindus to do the same throughout India.

PACT WITH THE CONGRESS HINDUS.

In view of the several Pacts like that of

(Continued in column 5.)

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 9.

City of London, Martin, Birkenhead.
Castalia, Alder, Liverpool.
China, Cossey, Aden.
British Rose, Black, Abadan.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 9.

Huntress, Webster, Bunbury.
Chanda, Prince, Karachi.

Jan. 10.

China, Cossey, Aden.

LOADING.

Jan. 9.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Maur for Bangkok.
Steamer Sado Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Atago Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Versova for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Schwedagaon for Rangoon.

S S City of London:—The City Line steamer City of London, 5713 tons, Captain D Martin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Birkenhead with the general cargo and passengers.

S S Castalia:—The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, 4171 tons, Captain H Alder, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S S China:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer China, 4172 tons, Captain W F Cossey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden with the English mail of 25th December, 1924, a general cargo and passengers.

S S British Rose:—Messrs Shaw Wallace and Co's steamer British Rose, 3817 tons, Captain B L Black, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Huntress:—Messrs T M and Co's steamer Huntress, 3135 tons, Captain E P Webster, sailed yesterday from harbour for Bunbury with ballast.

S S Chanda:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chanda, 3941 tons, Captain E Prince, sailed from harbour yesterday for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S S China:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer China, 4172 tons, Captain W F Cossey, will sail to-day at 2 p.m. from Ballard Pier Station for Aden (London) with homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, January 9, 1925.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Mirzapore, 4135, K'chi 13/1, M M and Co.
2 Narkunda, 9705, London, 17/1, M M & Co.
9 Pentamy, 2482, Dunkirk, 16/1, Grahams Trading Co.
11 Aquileia, 4201, Genoa, 15/1, L Triestino.
12 Somerton 3,139 K'chi, NF, F F Campbell and Co.
12a Silurus, 1290 N.F. N F M Supdt B P T
13 Stakesby, 2506, U Kingdom, 20/1, T M and Co.
15 Frankenfels 4007 Hull 12/1 T M & Co.
16 Leominster, 2353, N.F., N.F., T M and Co.
17 Bell View 2794 Hull, 14/1, K N & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Gruyumead, 2443, Dunkirk, 20/1, T M and Co.
3 Barjora, 1908, P Gulf, 14/1, M M and Co.
6 City of Birmingham 4002, Rangoon 10/1 J F & Co.
7 Cl. Macilwaith 2928, C Ports 10/1, J & Co.
8 Honolulu Maru, 3541, Kobe 10/1, O S Kaisha.
9 Altai Maru, 4847, Kobe 14/1 O S Kaisha.
10 and El Sado Maru, 3,627, Kobe, 20/1 N Kaisha.

PRINCES DOCK.

B Jalavijaya, 2297, Rangoon, 10/1, S S N Co.
D & E Borneo Maru, 4264, Japan, 12/1, O S Kaisha
L M Sunheath 3874, N F, N F, K N & Co.
F Jeypore, 3209, Japan, 20/1, M M and Co.
N Alipore, 3241, Japan, 10/1, M M and Co.
P Nurjehan 3379, Calcutta 10/1 T M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Naldera due about 16th January, Agent P and O Co.
Naldera due about 23rd January Agent, P and O Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 30th January, Agent P and O Co.
Maloja due about, 6th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Devanha due about 13th February, Agent P & O S N Co
Mantua due about 20th February, Agent P & O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 27th February, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Naringa due about 12th January, Agent M M & Co.
Morvada due about 26th January, Agent M M and Co.
Mandala due about 9th February, Agent M M Co
Domala due about 23rd February. Agent M M Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Tarantia due about 25th January, Agent Graham T Co.
Clan Macferlane (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Clan Macneil (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Clan Keith (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
City of Newcastle due about 10th January, Agent K N Co.
City of Exeter due about 1st February, Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 11th February, Agent Graham T. Co.
City of Paris, due about 12th February, Agent K N Co.
City of Simla, about about 23rd February Agent K N Co.
S S Massilia due about 25th February, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HULL.

Othello due about 13th January, Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Liebenfels due about 9th January, Agent L Edward.
Birkenfels due about 21st January, Agent L Edward.
Wartenfels due about 31st January, Agent L Edward
Lauterfels due about 11th January, Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Ceylon due about 20th January, Agent Graham T Co.
Nippon due about 12th February, Agent Graham T Co.
Frogner due about 10th January, Agent Graham T Co.
Atna due about 20th February, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM

Konderkerk due about 9th January, Agent Suss Co.
Streefkerk, due about 25th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Sommelsdijk due about 15th February Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Andijk due about 4th March, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Chera due about 19th January, Agent L T Co
Pilena due about 18th January, Agent L T Co.
Salina due about 12th January, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 31st January, Agent M. Italiana.
Gonge due about 10th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Isarco due about 22nd January, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Comeric due about 12th January, Agent E. F Campbell Co.
Romeo due about 22nd January, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Egremont due about 19th January, Agent Volkart Bros.
Jalapa due about 8th February, Agent Volkert Bros.

FROM KOBE

Atago Maru due about 10th January, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru due about 10th January Agent O S Kaisha.
Muroran Maru due about 17th Januayr, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru due about 15th January N Y Kaisha
Rangoon Maru, due about 21st January Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 11th January, Agnt P and O Co.
Sicilia due about 8th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Dongola due about 18th February, Agent and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Karagola due about 24th January, Agent M M Co.
Karanara due about 7th February, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 9.

S S Narkunda for London:—2 bales cotton embroidery, T Parmsram; 1 bale cotton embroidery, 2 bales cotton curtains, 2 bales woollen numdas, D Chellaram; 4 cases cotton curtains, B J Bhumgara; 1 case cotton curtains, C H Phoolwala; 1800 cwts wheat flour, The Mahim Flour Mills Ltd; 6 cwts Bombay ducks, N K Jussawala; 2 bundles woollen carpets, F Haji Off; 15 casks wet salted goat skins, E A Rahman and Co; 36 casks wet salted goat skins, Haji N and Haji Eisa; 100 cwts gum olibanum, P Chotalal and Co; 250 bales wool, B Harbhum and Co.

For Gibraltar:—3 bales cotton carpets, D Chellaram

For Constantinople:—24 bundles woollen carpets, F Haji Off.

S S Boilview for Hull:—2000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 10000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros.

S S Frankenfels for Hull:—10000 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Leominster for Dunkirk:—1900 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S S Gwynmead for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 275 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S S Aquileia for Genoa:—100 bales cotton, B Cursondas and Co; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Stakesby for Dunkirk:—112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Sado Maru for Yokohama:—1007 cwts myrabollams, B Nazer and Co.

For Hongkong:—300 bales cotton twist, C Bomanji and Co.

For Shanghai:—600 bales cotton, C Bomanji and Co; 750 bales cotton, S Hemraj and Co; 1000 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Hendrik Maru for Kobe:—40 bales cotton, Ali Bros; 1500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 155 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokohama:—300 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—250 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 250 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Alipore for Kobe:—351 bales cotton, C Bomanji and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Altai Maru for Moji:—500 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Borneo Maru for Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Hongkong:—100 bales cotton yarn, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton, N Manilal and Co; 500 bales cotton, Bruel and Co; 400 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Moji:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Osaka:—50 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 9.

S S Sturmfels from Hamburg, Agents Lionel Edwards Ltd:—909 casks lubricating oil, 315 bales straw boards, 472 bales 28 cases paper, 200 cases beer, 75 cases wine, 1180 cases spirits, 59 cases colours, 417 cases school slates, 27 cases incandescent mantles, 49 cases empty bottles, 71 cases iron ware, 41 cases chemical products, 75 cases bolts and nuts, 62 cases earthenware, 50 cases aloes, 50 cases condensed milk, 63 cases tiles, 100 cases aluminium circles, 212 cases 246 bundles brass circles, 112 bundles brass sheets, 500 bundles yellow metal sheets, 100 bundles 100 packages copper sheets, 325 packages 25 bundles hurricane lamps, 183 cases hollow glass, 117 bundles tubes, 40 carboys acids, 359 coils wire, 1373 D/bags granulated sugar, 124 D/bags caraway seed, 200 kegs imit red lead, 16 drums calcium chloride, 21 drums chloride of zinc, 36 drums magnesium chloride, 40 drums sulphite of soda, 256 casks mercury oil, 50 casks safety fuse, 550 bags Epsom salt, 50 bags borax.

From Bremen:—34 crates 261 cases empty bottles, 719 cases beer, 625 cases nail, 196 cases aluminium circles, 21 cases 50 D/bags 780 bags bolts and nuts, 133 bags 87 cases rivets, 200 D/bags washers, 200 D/bags tiles, 31 bales paper, 133 reels 1370 coils 405 bundles wire, 3149 bundles 544 pieces steel sheets, 1354 pieces 96 bundles steel plates, 454 bundles 751 pcs steel bars, 1000 pcs angles, 127 reels newspaper, 200 casks steel, 525 bundles copper sheets, 200 bundles faggot steel, 701 bundles steel circles, 79 bundles copper circles, 320 bundles steel rods.

From Antwerp:—110 coils copper wire, 49 coils wire, 200 packages milk, 33 packages expanded metal, 950 D/bags farina, 48 D/bags 337 bags bolts and nuts, 100 bags 100 crates tiles, 160 bags maize starch, 25 bags 50 cases rivets, 936 cases window glass, 26 cases plate glass, 20 cases cheese, 37 cases aniline dyes, 17 cases cotton embroideries, 62 cases champaigne, 150 cases beer, 46 cases apothecary ware, 222 cases 28 casks 64 drums 30 cans 649 kegs dyes dry, 125 kegs borax, 74 kegs colours, 26 drums 39 cases colours, 322 cases nails, 122 cases washing blue, 100 kegs chrome alum, 651 kegs dyes paste, 26 cans 18 casks dyes paste, 250 casks vegetable fat, 465 casks alizarine paste, 1193 casks china clay, 705 casks dying materials, 54 cases 52 barrels dying materials, 100 barrels zinc oxide, 171 bags hydrosulphite of soda, 160 drums sodium sulphide, 25 bales pickers, 2250 D/bags 302 bags sugar, 88 bundles steel sheets, 1378 bundles steel rods, 3008 bundles hoops, 196 bundles pipes, 50 bundles yellow metal sheets, 1353 bundles 50 pieces tubes, 91 pieces steel plates, 704 pieces joists, 964 pieces beams, 725 pieces angles, 6549 pieces 2096 bundles steel bars.

From Rotterdam:—1057 cases dyes dry, 456 cases dying materials, 99 cases 5 casks aniline dyes.

ENHANCED MUNICIPAL WATER-TAX.

MILLOWNERS' PTOTEST.

Under directions of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, the Secretary of the Association has addressed a lengthy letter to the Municipal Secretary strongly protesting against the increased water-tax which the Bombay Municipality proposes to levy. In the course of the better it is stated:—

"It is proposed under the (Standing Committee's) Resolution to maintain the water-tax on rateable value at its present level of 3½ per cent and to increase the tax by meter measurement to 14 annas per 1,000 gallons in certain cases and to 16 annas in other cases including cotton mills. In other words, in the opinion of the Standing Committee the house-owners should be exempted from contributing towards the expenditure incurred by the Municipality in connection with the new Water-works scheme, and the whole of the burden should be borne by the industries of the City.

"My Committee would not have objected so strongly to the proposal of the Standing Committee if the new schemes which have led to the proposed enhancement in taxation were undertaken by the Municipality to supply special needs of the industries, or if the number of persons employed in the industries had increased to an extent to justify the enhanced demand it is proposed to make on industries. My Committee understand that early next year the City of Bombay is to receive about ten million gallons more water per day. Almost the whole of this will be used by the general consumer who, if the proposals of the Standing Committee are adopted, will not contribute any more than at present for the extra supply received. Industrial concerns, on the other hand which would derive little if any benefit from the extra supply, will be made to pay a water tax 33 1/3 per cent. higher than at present.

"Moreover, my Committee are informed that the Municipality is supplying water to Bandra and suburban municipalities at the rate of 8 annas per 1,000 gallons, and these municipalities are charging industrial concerns at the rate of 10 annas per 1,000 gallons, and my Committee submit that this arrangement cannot be deemed fair or equitable. It is my Committee's considered opinion that the industries of the city on which so much of its prosperity depends have a greater claim to the consideration of the Municipality than the population and the industries of the suburban districts.

"It is generally recognised in England and other continental countries that industrial concerns should be charged for consumption of water at a lower rate than house-owners, and my Committee venture to submit that the Bombay Municipality should not have so radically departed from this recognised principle of Municipal taxation. In my Committee's opinion it is most essential that in this important respect the Bombay Municipality should now come into line with the municipalities in England and other continental countries."

"The Committee also draw the very serious attention of the Corporation to the constantly increasing amounts of taxation the cotton mill industry has been paying to the Municipality during recent years.

"Moreover, from 1st January 1921, a Town Duty of Re. 1 per bale has been levied on raw cotton imported into Bombay which costs the mills from 10 to 11 lakhs of rupees annually. This duty was levied for defraying the costs of chawls built for mill hands under the Bombay Development Scheme, but in no other country would employers be asked to contribute towards the expenses of building the residential quarters for their employees. It is however, a well-known fact that mill hands have not been able to take advantage of these chawls on account of high rents and other reasons and the chawls have been let at high rents to others. There can be no doubt as to the sheer injustice of this burden of 10 to 11 lakhs annually on the mill industry of Bombay.

"The gross unfairness of the Standing Committee's proposals is most apparent from the following comparison:—

"In the year 1923-24 the total water consumed in Bombay City and Island was 17,876 million gallons, the total revenue derived was 53½ lakhs of rupees. The total water consumed by Cotton Mills was 958 million gallons for which they paid slightly more than 7 lakhs.

Thus although Cotton Mills consumed only 5½ per cent. of the total amount of water used, they paid no less than 13 per cent. of the total revenue or 2½ times as much as they would have done under an equitable arrangement". The Committee are confident that the facts and figures mentioned above will convince the Corporation of the inadvisability and unfairness of increasing the water rates to mills."

MUSLIM LEAGUE AND KOHAT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The writer is constrained to say, that the Kohat Resolution as passed by the Muslim League in Bombay was inconsistent in its terms, unhappy in its expression and unfair in its criticism. And whilst the writer's appeal to the leaders to amend the resolution or to drop it failed, it was listened to by the youngest Muslim politician, Mr. Chagla, who boldly opposed the Resolution and the amendment, as he did not want the League to do anything, which would enhance the bitterness between Hindus and Muslims. Verily, the Resolution was unfortunate.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

"THE RENT ACT."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In my first letter to you on the above subject I dealt with some of the arguments of the correspondent of the "Times of India," To-day I tackle some more, and hope that you will be pleased to publish this second letter also on a question of vital importance to nearly a million souls.

The said Correspondent's capacity for gratuitous assumptions seems to be marvellous as is seen from the astounding statement made by him that when the several Development Schemes will be completed there will be no shortage of housing accommodation for the next 10 years. He quietly assumes that the Schemes will be completed in a few months and then for 15 years to come there will be a plethora of housing accommodation. I wonder by what process of ratiocination the correspondent has arrived at this happy conclusion. May I take it for granted that he is so ignorant as not to know that it is the common belief in the best informed circles in Bombay that the various Schemes of Development undertaken by Government are not likely to be completed within the next 10 years? Mr. Gilbert Lodge, the Land Manager of the Development Board, said openly the other day in answer to a query that the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme will take at least 10 years to complete. The number of ejectment suits filed in the High Court and the Court of Small Causes shows clearly, as proved by me in my first letter by means of unimpeachable figures, that there is yet a terrible shortage of housing accommodation in Bombay, and yet the correspondent in question says that there is not a trace of housing famine in Bombay and there will be none for 15 years to come. It has been said that none are so blind as those who will not see. If the landlords and their henchmen who make such an absurd statement as the above really believe what they say and are not speaking with their tongue in their cheek, I should like to ask them one simple question. Where is the harm in the extension of the Rent Act, if there is no shortage of housing accommodation? The landlords would stand to gain by the Act which has given them such a substantial increase on the Basic Rent. It seems to me that the correspondent's faculty of reasoning is as much developed as the Development Schemes of Government. He puts forth the absurd and illogical proposition that the developed lands have not been able to attract people, and so the Rent Act must go. He fails to see that he makes an admission which militates against his own case. If the developed lands have not been able to attract people as he says, then the Rent Act must stay, till the said lands are built upon.

The oft-exploded theory of the landlords that the Development Scheme has failed because the investors are terrified by the Rent Act is trotted forth by the correspondent with all the eclat of a great discovery. Nothing could be more misleading than this theory which is based on no foundation at all. The fact is that the would-be investors are without sufficient funds for the purpose due to their mania for speculation in houses at the time of the boom. The building of houses take time and the speculators had not patience enough for it. They wanted to be multi-millionaires in a day. So they speculated in houses instead of building houses and when the crash came they became penniless. This is the reason why investors are not coming forward to purchase the developed lands and build houses on the same. The Rent Act has nothing to do with the failure of the Development Schemes. This is the opinion expressed even by so great an authority as Mr. Turner, the late Chairman of the Improvement Trust and the President of the Committee that was appointed by Government to report on the subject. The developed lands had no purchasers and so the suburbs are "in a state of suspended animation". In the circumstance, it does not require any very great stretch of imagination to conceive how great must be the congestion in the city and how long it would take to relieve it by building houses instead of multiplying plots so difficult to sell. Besides the lack of funds, there are other causes also to account for the disinclination on the part of the capitalists to build residential premises in the suburbs. There is in the first place absence of facility for rapid travelling to and from the city. Even when the suburbs are only partly populated, the Railways are unable to meet the requirements of the passengers many of whom have to travel standing or sitting on the footboards at imminent risk to their lives. And then again there is the ubiquitous Pathan ready with his clasp knife to waylay and murder you or to break into your house and commit every species of outrage. The police is impotent to protect adequately the lives and properties of those living in the suburbs. There is a steady influx of population in the city, but even if there were no increase in the population the present surplus population would require at least 8 years more to be properly housed. So the extension of the Rent Act is a dire necessity.

The whilom critic of the tenants shows abysmal ignorance whenever he quotes figures in support of any statement of his For instance, he says that the number of new buildings that come into being in this city is 80 per year. The Municipal records give the following figures for the years between 1914 and 1919 which show that on an average about a thousand new buildings are erected in Bombay annually:—

Years.	New Houses.
1914-1915	743
1915-1916	1070
1916-1917	1066
1917-1918	914
1918-1919	1191

The champion of the landlords, who has not failed to press into his service every conceivable argument to prop up a bad cause, has not scrupled to excite the greed of the Government by saying that if the Act is extended they will have to suffer heavy pecuniary losses. He forgets that the Government loss would be after all the people's loss, and it is the first duty of every Government to care more for the proper housing and other comforts of the people committed to their charge than for any pecuniary gains. Among the many unfounded statements of the said correspondent of the "Times of India," there is this one also viz. that many of the landlords of Bombay have recently reduced the rents of their houses. In this case, he is guilty of the offence known as *suppressio veri* almost approaching to a *suggestio falsi*. He suppressed from your readers the fact that the houses whose rents are reduced are new houses to which the Rent Act is not applicable, and whose owners, therefore, in the first flush of pride, had demanded fabulous rents for the smallest premises. After having waited forsome months to find tenants who could pay the preposterous rents demanded, the owners climbed down and had to make a considerable reduction in their demands. This fact goes to support the tenants' case and yet your correspondent tried very skillfully, but not successfully, to use it in favour of the landlords.

Careful not to omit any argument that could give the least strength to his propped up case, the said correspondent does not fail to drag in the poor-widow question, the *ultima ratio* of a beffled landlord. Alas! for the poor widows and their chivalrous champions! The hollowness and insincerity of the plea underlying the poor-widow question has been sufficiently exposed ere this. There are no less than 18,000 landlords in Bombay. Of these only about 600 widows depend upon their estates for their living. A large number of these widows are millionaires and a still larger number belong to the comfortable upper middle class. So practically the number of poor widows who are really indigent is so infinitessimal that the tears that are hypocritically shed over the woes of the poor widows starving in the loneliness of their chambers make their self-appointed champions look ridiculous in the eyes of all sensible and thoughtful men. Moreover, the condition of even poor widows owing houses could not but compare favourably with that of widows who own no houses and have to drudge as menial servants in the houses of the rich and the great. So the landlords' sympathy for poor widows is pure undiluted hypocrisy. In his desperation, as a last resource the said correspondent suggests the appointment of a Committee to go into the whole question, conveniently forgetting that a Committee was appointed by Government to report on the subject long ago with the Chairman of the Improvement Trust as its President, and that Committee clearly and emphatically stated that there was great shortage of housing accommodation in Bombay and that it would take years to make adequate provision for the housing of the people. Mr. H. P. Mody, the late President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, had on a certain occasion made a similar observation. Thus the need for the extension of the Rent Act is clearly and emphatically demonstrated.

In conclusion, I would like to draw the attention of all concerned the unquestionable fact that although the shortage of housing accommodation in Calcutta is not so bad as in Bombay, the Calcutta Rent Act is extended by 3 years. The Bombay Rent Act should, therefore, be extended by 5 years at least, if justice and equity are to be the guiding principles of the Government in their determination of the conflicting claims of the landlords and their tenants.—Yours, etc.,

MANECKJI KAVASJI PATEL.

Jt. Hon. Secretary, Bombay Rent Act Committee).

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THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Jan. 9.

The Western Disturbance is now affecting the greater part of Northwest India and has given local rain in Baluchistan, the Northwest Frontier Province and Cherat.

Chaman reports half an inch of rain.

Forecast:—Decrease in Baluchistan, some light snow in West Himalayas and some rain in East Punjab and United Provinces.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

Bihar and Orissa, week ending 8th January 1925:—There was no rain during the week under report. Standing crops are reported to be generally good. Sowing of rabi crops is finished. Harvesting of winter paddy is still going on in many places. Pressing of sugarcane continues. The threshing of winter paddy is going on in some districts. Harvesting of other aghani crops is in progress. Sowing of summer paddy has commenced in Orissa. The price of common rice has risen in five districts, fallen in eight and remained stationary in the remainder. The average price of local common rice at headquarters excluding Angul is 7.40 seers a rupee against 7.42 seers last week and that of maize is 9.39 seers against 9.84 seers last week. The supply of fodder and water is reported to be sufficient. Cattle diseases is reported from ten districts. The condition of standing gorops in the feudatory states of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is reported to be good. —A. P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, January, 9

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches.		29.905
Temperature of Air	.. ..	74.3 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	63.2 "
Dew Point	.. .. ..	54 6 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	52% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	..	83.7 "
Minimum do. do.	..	64.7 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NE. E.N
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. ..	129 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h. m.	in. ft.
Fri.	9	10 56	25 7	9	5 14	20 2
		23 50	28 5		16 41	16 7
Sat.	10	14 58	26 5	10	0 48	19 4
		8 18	25 3		14 2	18 5
Sun.	11	6 36	25 4	11	0 27	21 4
		20 25	25 3		13 18	18 5
M.	12	0 52	29 0	12	6 55	19 1
		12 40	26 3		18 21	16 5
Tu.	13	1 18	28 9	13	7 27	19 8
		13 12	26 3		18 52	16 0
W.	14	1 46	24 6	14	7 58	19 0
		13 46	26 1		19 23	17 4
Th	15	2 14	28 2	15	8 30	18 9
		14 24	25 8		19 53	18 0

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Jan 10 (Sat) Sunrise 7h 14m; Sunset 6h 18m.
Jan 11 (Sun) Sunrise 7h 14m; Sunset 6h 18m.
Jan 12 (Mon) 7h 15m; 6h 19m.
Jan 13 (Tues) 7h 15m; 6h 20m.
Jan 14 (Wed) 7h 15m; 6h 21m.
Jan 15 (Thurs) 7h 15m; 6h 22m.

NATAL BOROUGHS ORDINANCE.

INDIAN DEPUTATION TO UNION PREMIER.

OFFICIAL "SYMPATHY" WHICH DID NOT MATERIALISE IN DEED.

INDIANS REDUCED TO STATUS OF MERE HELOTS.

A deputation of the Natal Indian Congress went on Sunday (Dec. 7) to Pretoria to lodge their protest before the Government against the Boroughs' Ordinance recently passed by the Natal Provincial Council and which has been reserved by the Government in order to hear the case of the Indian comunity. The deputation consisted of the following members:—

Messrs. Amod Bayat (President N.I.C.), V. S. C. Pather (Jt. Hon. Secretary N.I.C.), J. Royeppen Bar-at-Law, V. Lawrence, E. M. Paruk, M. B. Maharaj, A. I. Kajee, S. Emammally, B. M. Singh, Baijnath, Roochoodeen, M. A. Motala, Hoosen Cassim Coovadia, V. S. Pillay and Abdoola Moosa. Mr. Royeppen acted as spokesman.

The deputation was received on Tuesday the 9th inst., in person by the Prime Minister, General Hertzog, who was accompanied by Dr. Malan Minister of the Interior, Col. Creswell, Minister of Defence and Labour, Messrs. N. C. Havenga, Minister of Finance F. W. Beyers, Minister of Mines, C. W. Malan, Minister of Railways, T. Boydell, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, and Piet Grobler, Minister of Lands. Practically the whole Cabinet was present, the absentees being the Minister of Justice, Mr. Tielman Roos, and the Minister of Agriculture, General Kemp, who were engaged with other deputations.

The deputation was given a very sympathetic hearing and a promise was given by the Prime Minister to discuss the matter thoroughly with the Cabinet before coming to any decision.

THE STATEMENT.

To the Honourable the Prime Minister and the Honourable Members of the Government of the Union of South Africa, Pretoria.

Sirs,—We, the undersigned, for the Natal Indian Congress, as representing the British Indian population of the Natal Province, venture hereby to lay before you a Statement of our objections to the Boroughs Ordinance No. 18 of 1924, (Natal), passed by the Provincial Council of Natal and now awaiting the assent of the Governor-General-in-Council.

We beg to tender our respectful thanks to the Union Government for the opportunity afforded us this day of bringing our grievances respecting this measure for their consideration.

As a voteless and voiceless section of the South African community, it will be seen that we have no other means of bringing our case before the authorities except by interviews such as this, and the Union Government in acceding to our request for a hearing have granted us a voice which we should not otherwise possess. Our appreciation of the opportunity afforded us is therefore all the more sincere.

It would be well nigh impossible to understand the Indian situation presently obtaining within the Province of Natal aright unless the past be in a measure understood. We would therefore crave leave to briefly trace the history of Indian settlement in this outpost of the Empire.

More than sixty-four years ago, Sir George Grey, the then Governor of the Cape, paid his first official visit to Natal. The Corporation of Durban signalised the occasion by the presentation to the distinguished visitor of an address of welcome, and if that historic document could now be resurrected from the Municipal archives, it will be found to contain the following memorable request:—"Independently of measures for developing the labour of our Natives, we believe your Excellency will find occasion to sanction the introduction of a limited number of coolies or other labourers from the East, in aid of the new enterprises on the Coast lands, to the success of which, sufficient and reliable labour is absolutely essential; for, the fact cannot be too strongly borne in mind, that on the success or failure of those rising enterprises, depends the advancement of the Colony or its certain and rapid decline. Experimental cultivation has abundantly demonstrated that the issue depends solely on a constant supply of labour."

INTRODUCTION OF INDIAN LABOUR.

In response to a prayer so urgent, Indian labourers first landed in the infant Colony of Natal on the 16th day of November 1860, and in view of the Centenary recently celebrated of the European settlement in Natal, it is interesting that a few more years passing, the Indians themselves would celebrate their own Centenary in South Africa!

As stated, British Indians landed on the shores of Natal so far back as the year 1860; and what that event has meant to Natal, let one of her own illustrious sons attest. Speaking in the old Natal Legislative Assembly in July 1908, Sir Liege Hulett thus delivered himself:—"The condition of the Colony before the importation of Indian labour was one of gloom; it was one that then and there threatened to extinguish the vitality of the country, and it was only by the Government assisting the importation of labour that the country began at once to thrive. The Coast had been turned into one of the most prosperous parts of South Africa. They could not find in the whole of the Cape and the Transvaal what could be found in the Coast of Natal—10,000 acres of land in one plot and in one crop—and that was entirely due to the importation of the Indians. Durban was absolutely built up on the Indian population."

Testimony respecting the worth and value of Indian introduction into Natal might be adduced *ad infinitum*. It is incontrovertible that but for the introduction of Indian labour, Natal would hardly ever have experienced her undoubted prosperity and progress of the present day. Her name of the "Garden Colony" and the "Brighton of South Africa" have been gained for the Natal Province and Durban town by the labour and industry of the Indians and the Indians alone. But times have changed and men and manners have changed, and the pioneer Indian who by the sweat of his brow supplied the essential life blood for the reclamation of a primeval wilderness to civilisation, stands to-day bereft of not only his character as a British citizen, but is held as something less than a human being.

We would crave your attention to an examination of the transformation, how the pioneer Indians, landing in Natal as subject of the King, with capacity to attain in this part of his realms to the fullest stature of British citizenship, stand to-day deprived of the last trace of that capacity.

It will be within the knowledge of the present South African Government how at the Imperial Conference of Premiers in London in the year 1921, a resolution according equality of citizenship to British Indians in the Dominions was unanimously accepted by the Dominions, South Africa alone dissenting, her rejection of the motion being conveyed by no less a personage than the Union ex-Premier, the Rt. Hon. J. C. Smuts.

LOSS OF STATUS.

It devolves upon us to analyse briefly the situation how one particular representative of the vast commonwealth of the Empire has been able, as with one stroke of the pen, to denude the entire Indian population of this Union of their very character of British subjects. The developments leading to this loss of status by the South African Indians are of the deepest political importance. South African Indians have long since existed as independent subjects of the South African Union, not from their own choice however, but by your compulsion. In handing over this sub-continent to South Africans on the consummation of Union, Great Britain simultaneously passed over her quondam Indian subjects, body and soul, into the keeping of the newly born Dominion. The local Indians had neither lot, part nor parcel in the transaction, they being thrown in as a "free gift" with the passage of the South Africa Act. They had no determining voice in their transition from Imperial subjects to subjects of South Africa, their change of status being effected arbitrarily and without reference to them or their Government. The stroke of the pen that sanctioned the South Africa Act was also the stroke that denuded them of their imperial character. Indians landed in this sub-continent as Imperial subjects in the year 1860, and for fifty years thereafter preserved their Imperial character, that is, to the date of the Union. That status should have been considered and set at rest as to the future during the passage of the South Africa Act. The agents engineering the Act through the Imperial Parliament either lost sight of that special community of Indians permanently settled in South Africa, or conveniently avoided the fact of their existence.

Thus it will be seen that the British Indians in South Africa, without their voice or view being heard, have been reduced to a condition in an outpost of the Empire wholly without the Imperial status by which they were once characterised with consequent total loss of vote and voice.

In thus referring to our present position of helplessness and despair consequent upon the death of England's voice in matters Indian in South Africa, we would beg to invite your attention for a moment to what the Imperial Government was able to say on behalf of South African Indians in the past.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S CHAMPIONSHIP OF INDIAN CAUSE.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in disallowing the Natal Franchise Law during his regime as Colonial Secretary thus advocated the Indian cause:—"We ask you to bear in mind the traditions of the Empire, which makes no distinction in favour of or against race or colour, and to exclude, by reason of their colour or by reason of their race, all her Majesty's Indian subjects would be most painful. I am quite certain, to her Majesty to have to sanction it. The United Kingdom owes as its brightest and greatest dependency, the enormous Empire of India with 300 millions of subjects, who are as loyal to the Crown as you are yourselves, and among them are hundreds and thousands of men who are every whit as civilised as ourselves; who are, if that is anything, better born in the sense that they have older traditions and older families, who are men of wealth men of cultivation, men of distinguished valour men who have brought whole armies and place them at the service of the Queen, and have, in times of great difficulty, saved the Empire by their loyalty. I say you who have seen all this cannot be willing to put upon them a slight, which I think is absolutely unnecessary for your purpose, and which will be calculated to provoke ill-feeling, discontent and irritation, and would be most unpalatable to the feelings not only of her Majesty, but of her people."

But Mr. Chamberlain's advocacy pales into insignificance by the vehement protests of the then Secretary of State for India, Lord Landsdowne on the eve of the Anglo-Boer War. It may be in the recollection of some here present that the Boer treatment of the Transvaal Indians was made one of the *causus belli* at the time by England and respecting which treatment, Lord Lansdowne protested:—"Among the many misdeeds of the South African Republic, I do not know that any fills me with more indignation than its treatment of the Indians. And the harm is not confined to sufferers on the spot; for what do you imagine would be the effect produced in India, when these poor people return to their country to repeat to their friends that the Government of the Empress, so mighty and irresistible in India with its population of 300 millions is powerless to secure redress at the hands of a small African State?"

These quotations, Sirs, more than bear out our case as unfolded above how South African Indians once having enjoyed the full measure of protection and guardianship of the Imperial Government, have thereafter through no act of commission or omission of their own, come to lose the last trace of that protection and guardianship. And thus it happens that we stand here to-day before the Government of the Union to advocate our cause in our feeble persons.

We apologise for this lengthy historical introduction which has been rendered imperative by the great gravity of the situation.

BOROUGHS ORDINANCE.

The Boroughs Ordinance No. 18 of 1924 (Natal) is the inevitable outcome of European agitation long directed against our community. Of recent times, measures have been introduced into the Natal Legislature containing provisions embodied in the present Ordinance, but all such legislation have been categorically disallowed by the Governor-General-in-Council. The reference is here made to show that some very important sections of the present Ordinance, far from appearing as original provisions for the first time, have on the contrary been embodied as part of the long-settled policy of Natal for the decimation of Indian rights and interests. So far back as the year 1906, the Natal Parliament passed a Municipal Laws Consolidation Bill whereby a deliberate attempt was made to deprive Indians of all voice in municipal affairs. By a cleverly conceived idea devised to disarm suspicion, Section 22 of that Bill denied the municipal franchise to all persons disabled in respect of the political franchise, by the Natal Act of 1896. That is to say, persons politically disfranchised were to be municipally disfranchised also. And it will presently be seen that eighteen years after, and that too after this insidious form of attack had in the interval been thrice repulsed by the Governor-General-in-Council, the Natal ordinance appears with identically the same grounds of attack. What then can be the reason for the reappearance of the provision each time it is rejected? Simply this, that the Natal Provincial Council have decided to pass the provisions again and again and so to persist until the same has been accepted by the Union Government. We will come to a consideration of the several provisions of the Ordinance in so far as they adversely affect our community.

It is significant that our strongest and most emphatic protest is in respect of one of the very first provisions of the Ordinance, to wit:—

Sub-Section 1 of Section 13, Chapter IV, having reference to Qualification of Burgesses.

We most emphatically object to the provisions of the Section as being directed towards the destruction of the right enjoyed by the Natal Indian community since the first inception of municipalities in the Natal Province.

Now by the Natal Act No. 8 of 1896. Natal Indians have been disfranchised as decendants of a country not in the enjoyment of elective representative institutions founded on the parliamentary franchise. This measure was passed while Natal was as yet an independent South African State. But on the consumption of Union, the Natal Act was taken over by the Union Government and became one of the Union Acts. Thenceforward it was the Union Parliament alone that was concerned with the matter of the parliamentary franchise in the various Provinces. Section 36 of the South Africa Act lays down that "the qualifications of parliamentary voters as existing in the several Colonies at the establishment of Union, shall be the qualifications necessary to entitle persons in the corresponding Provinces to vote for the election of members for the House of Assembly.

Here then we have it definitely laid down by the Act of Union how the franchise is to be regulated in the various Provinces. That is to say, after the consummation of Union, it was the Union Government alone which could govern the question of the parliamentary franchise in the Provinces. And the Provincial Councils, thus deprived of all powers respecting that particular franchise cannot resort to the provisions of a present Union Law, i.e. the Natal Act No. 8 of 1896, to secure their present ends.

Now when we examine Section 13 of the Ordinance, we find that the Natal Provincial Council have thus encroached upon the Natal Act to enable them to disqualify a certain class of persons and since that Act disqualifies only British Indians, Section 13 of the Ordinance would also disqualify the same people. The simple truth about the section is that it presumes to legislate for the Union Parliament. We beg to protest that the lack of parliamentary qualifications on the part of Indians as a result of the Natal Act cannot be made the starting ground for the initiation of provincial legislation destructive of the Indian municipal vote.

Section 13 of the Ordinance speaks of persons "entitled to be registered as parliamentary voters" and when we turn to the Natal Act, we find that thse who are so entitled are only such persons as belong to countries possessing elective representative institutions. And since Indians have been held not to belong to such countries, *ipso facto*, by the 13th Section of the Ordinance, all Indians become disfranchised in respect of the municipal vote.

To show that the 13th Section of the Ordinance is wholly aimed at the exclusion of Indians, we have only to examine the 14th Section where general disqualifications are set out. Under the 14th Section, Europeans and all others will suffer disqualifications but Europeans can never suffer disqualification under the 13th Section. Hence we are led inevitably to the conclusion that Section 13 is embodied exclusively for Indian disqualification. The section therefore would be *ultra vires* the powers of the Natal Provincial Council under Section 147 of the South Africa Act which vests in the Governor-General-in-Council "matters specially for differentially affecting Asiatics throughout the Union."

It will have been observed as a matter of interest that the Natal Act and the Ordinance do not disqualify the unredeemed Native! Is it seriously contended that the race of Indians are inferior to the aboriginal races of South Africa?

RETROSPECTIVE EFFECT.

The section is moreover designed to operate retrospectively. The conclusion of clause (b) of the sub-section reads: "provided however that no person who at the first day of July 1924 was enrolled as a burgess of any Borough shall be disqualified for or disentitled to such enrolment for the non-compliance with the foregoing provision in regard to Parliamentary qualification." The operative effect of the words under quotation marks is clearly this, that in view of the Ordinance coming into force on the 1st day of August 1925, all Indians enrolling as between the 1st day of July 1924 and the 1st day of August 1925 will, on the date of promulgation, *ipso facto* cease to enjoy the franchise and automatically drop off the Burgess Roll.

In concluding our consideration of this particular section, we would point out the egregious fact that the higher status is demanded as a condition precedent to acquiring the lesser status, that is, an Indian would require to be fully qualified as a Parliamentary voter before he could aspire to the Municipal Franchise!

CHAPTER XIII, Section 170. Conditions in regard to Building Ownership and Use or Occupation of Land.

This section has been boldly taken over from the Durban Land Alienation Act recently passed by the Natal Provincial Council. The provisions of the section will speak for themselves. Suffice it to say, that in their practical working, the provisions will be made applicable to the Indian community almost exclusively, that is, if our experience of the past respecting such legislation be any index to the future. Incidentally, we may illustrate our meaning by the action of a sub-committee appointed a while ago under the identical clause occurring in the Durban Land Alienation Ordinance, when that sub-committee, after exhaustive examination and enquiry concluded that, within the immense area of the Borough of Durban, there was not to be found more space for Indian settlement or occupation than one acre and a quarter certain! This finding of the sub-committee would serve sufficiently to illustrate how provisions such as those under consideration are calculated to be employed to the utter damage and detriment of the local Indian community. Our Deputation need hardly observe that Section 170 becoming law, our community would be instantly faced with the total deprivation of a long-enjoyed right, that is, the prospect of not any longer being able to purchase unalienated lands within the municipal bounds of the Natal Province.

CHAPTER XV. Section 185. By-laws under heading: "Nuisances."

Under the heading of "Nuisances" within the purview of which are brought such matters as immorality uncleanliness, insanitary habits and the like, are included powers for making by-laws regulating "the use by coloured persons of vehicles plying for hire." (No. 10, 7th Schedule) under which, our Deputation rightly fears that harassing regulations may be devised making it wholly impossible for members of our community to use the public conveyances. The consideration here is not by us wholly confined to the practical difficulties anticipated, but it will be readily seen that minor provisions of this nature directly affect the esteem and self-respect of our community, differentiated as it would be, under the provisions complained against from other sections of the general community. Our Deputation most strongly condemns provisions which not only by inference and implication but directly launch attacks upon the communal self-respect and honour of our community under the cover of public general legislation. Our community perforce is doubly dishonoured by such undisguised assaults upon its good name by reason of its being wholly devoid of any political power.

CHAPTER XVII. Section 214, Sub-section 3. Licences.

This sub-section is so happily worded for the promoters of the Ordinance that it would appear at first sight futile for Indians to complain against its provision. But the Deputation most emphatically and unhesitatingly states that the several provisions of this Sub-section will be employed destructively of Indian rights and interests. The sub-section is, as it were, the vigorous child of European agitation which has been in evidence for years past. That agitation has been directed towards the declination of Indian rights and the destruction of Indian commercial interests. The progress and advancement of the Natal Indian community commercially has ever been resented by the European community. Innumerable efforts, both individual and communal, have been made by the European section to not only reduce Indian trade and commerce to the irreducible minimum, but no small measure of European opinion has been from time to time in favour of total effacement of Indian trade and commerce. The sub-section under consideration then, our Deputation is confirmed, is as it were, the concentrated essence of the aims and objects actuating the aforementioned European agitation continued for years past. The danger of the provisions as perceived by our community really lies in the very general terms in which the sub-section is drafted. No one unacquainted with the history of Indian trade and commerce in Natal in the past or at the present, can detect or anticipate harmful results from the provisions now considered, for the manner of their general wording at once disarms suspicion. But our community can assert from bitter and long-continued experience, that the provisions of Section 214, Sub-section 3, will, in their practical working, be almost exclusively to the detriment of the Indian mercantile community. It is from provisions of this very general character, our community fears great harm and danger to come to itself.

A FINAL HOPE.

Other obviously objectionable features contained in the Ordinance would readily present themselves to the Ministers upon a first perusal of the measure, but the Deputation for the time being will content itself with enumeration of the above grievances.

The Deputation is sincerely of hope that the objections so far brought out will appear sufficient in the eyes of the Ministers to disallow the Ordinance. We feel that the measure under consideration is by far the most extensive engine of destruction yet devised for the arrest of Indian progress and happiness in the Province of Natal. Our Deputation is aware in times past, measures have been promulgated which, though ostensibly of general application have been generally and exclusively employed to the detriment of our community. But our Deputation can recall no law whose provisions have had in them the germ of great potentialities for evil than the present measure.

We again thank you in the name of the Indian community for affording us the opportunity to submit our objections to this Ordinance and for the courtesy and patience with which you have heard our representations.—"Indian Opinion."

STARVING HOLY CITY.

ANJUMAN ZIA-UL-ISLAM CONDEMNS AMEER ALI.

The Anjuman Zia-ul-Islam, Bombay has passed the following resolutions:—

"The Anjuman Zia-ul-Islam puts on records its most emphatic protest respecting the savage and un-Islamic conduct of His Highness Ameer Ali who is not only stopping grain and foodstuff going into Mecca and other sacred Islamic places thereby starving defenceless civil population of Mecca and surrounding places but also intending to carry out cruel war rights into the heart of the sacred and endeared City viz. Mecca by digging trenches, bombardment etc. thereby endangering the safety of these Godly places. The Anjuman views such inhuman methods of His Highness Ameer Ali namely starving the Civil population and wicked and un-Godly vandalism with intense abhorrence and contempt. The Anjuman requests strict neutrality on the part of the British Government in the present circumstances."

EGYPT AND BRITAIN

"The Anjuman Zia-Ul-Islam views with utter dismay and grief the uncalled for action taken by the British Imperial Government in Egypt in connection with the individual murder of Sir Lee Stack by certain irrespectable persons, condemning the whole Egypt by sweeping measures thereby depriving the Islamic Country of its independence. The Anjuman must assert that though it views such murders and assassinations with intense abhorrence yet it believes that the measures taken by the British Government are entirely unwarranted under the circumstances and cannot be justified by the British Government under the guise of Law and order."

BELGAUM CONGRESS.

MADRAS LEADERS' IMPRESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

A public meeting was held here under the auspices of the Mahajana Sabha, the District Congress Committee and the Andhra and Tamilnadu Swaraj Parties at the Gokhale Hall, when speeches were made on the Belgaum Congress. The President, Mr. Ramrao, M. L. C., said that the last session of the Congress was a unique one in that it had brought about the two wings of the Congress together. Mr. S. Shrinivasa Iyyangar speaking observed that hand-spinning and khaddar had given the people spirit of resistance which had evinced itself in the boycott of foreign goods. It had a political value. The production of khaddar was the positive side of the boycott of foreign cloth. It was impossible to have mills in a short time. He wanted khaddar enthusiasts and mill-owners to realise that there was room both for mill-cloth and khaddar side by side. There must be a pact between the Indian Mill-owners and the Congressmen for that purpose.

Referring to communal representation he said communal representation and Swaraj could not exist together. They could not think of Hindu-Muslim unity without Swaraj. Communal representation, he thought would only perpetuate ill-feeling and discord between the communities. Communal representation would perpetuate the rule of the bureaucracy.

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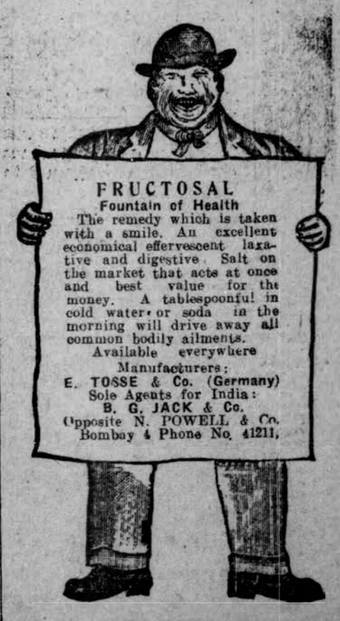

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The "Amrita Bazar Patrika." Sunday, July 2, 1899.

TO THE EDITOR.

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Correspondent S. M. L.

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LORD CURZON'S SON-IN-LAW

MR. OSWALD MOSLEY IN COLOMBO.

LABOUR PARTY AND INDIA.

The Labour Party gained many adherents from the intellects, Lord Haldane and Professor Zimmern among them, and Mr. Mosley too, eventually, found his political home in the Labour Party. He fought in the recent elections as a member of the Party. To do this he surrendered a safe seat at Harrow and attacked the citadel of Tarrif Reform, seeking to wrest a seat from a member of the Chamberlain family. He failed to capture it, losing by a few dozen votes in a total poll of more than twenty thousand.

Lady Cynthia Mosley has been her husband's greatest political supporter, and an interesting feature of the recent elections was her trenchant criticism, from manifold platforms, of her father's foreign policy.

AN INTERVIEW.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF THE EAST

Interviewed by a representative of the "Ceylon Daily News" at Queen's House Colombo, Mr. Mosley said "I am going to India particularly to study Indian problems and try to learn first hand the working of Indian institutions and the sentiments of the people. I wish to see during the course of my tour representative Indians of all parties and shades of opinion."

"I am happy to begin this tour," he added, in your beautiful country of Ceylon, which gave my wife and myself such favourable first impressions of life in the East. As a politician, it is further particularly interesting to me to find that you have in your Council an elected majority which is functioning with great efficiency.

"Do you think it possible," asked our representative, "that England is likely to make the first experiment of Responsible Government in the East in Ceylon"'?

"You appear now to be ahead of India," responded Mr. Mosley. "Once you have got the unofficial majority, progress should be rapid. The rest depends on efficient working of your Constitution."

LABOUR WILL GOVERN AGAIN

Mr. Mosley, who has become an active member of the Labour Party, was asked by your representative what prospects there were of Labour coming into power again.

"I think," he replied, "that the answer to that inevitably we shall come back in due course with the ordinary 'swing of the pendulum,' as we call it in England; but personally, I anticipate that the present Government will not last as long as many people think owing to problems confronting it which can really be solved only by a Labor and Socialistic Government. Nevertheless, with such a large Parliamentary majority it is likely that the present Government will last at least two or three years."

DOMESTIC PROBLEMS.

Questioned as regards the problems which the thought that a Conservative Government was not quite well fitted to solve, Mr. Moley replied: "These problems are largely domestic. But possibly I am prejudiced when I say that all world problems, particularly international problems, are more susceptible of solution by progressive Governments than a Conservative Government."

"The burning question of the moment in England" he observed in reply to another question, "is the price of food. At the last election, the Conservative Party promised an inquiry, when and if they came into power, but they did not indicate what policy they would pursue if the Commission discovered that exhorbitant prices were being charged. Labor, on the other hand, declared a very definite policy of State purchase and marketing of essential foodsstuffs. It is difficult to see what policy the Conservative Government can pursue in this matter unless it adopts the policy of its opponents."

THE ZINOVIEFF LETTER

As Mr. Mosley believes that the new Government is not likely to last as long as many people are inclined to think, our representative asked him whether it was his opinion that the result of the last election was mainly influenced by the publication of the so-called 'Zinovieff letter'.

"I think" he answered, 'that the result of the election was almost entirely due to the fear of the English public that propaganda was taking place, and movements were being initiated which were dangerous the stability of the State and preservation of order. The unjust suspicion was created by the Conservative Press, which declared that the return of Labor to power would not result in the maintenance of law and order. In all such moments of popular panic the demand arises for a conservative and reactionary Government. Such actions by extremists of the Left real or imaginary, create a popular demand for Government of the extremists of the Right."

A MERE ASSUMPTION.

Our representative asked Mr. Mosley whether he was satisfied with the recent pronouncement of the Government as regards the authenticity of the Zinovieff letter.

The authenticity of the Zinovieff letter has never been proved was the emphatic reply. "The Conservative Government merely states that it is genuine, and refuse to produce proofs of any kind. In the absence of such proofs, the case against the genuineness of the letter still remains. Many points have not yet been answered: (1) Even the name at the head of the letter was incorrect; (2) whatever the intentions of the Russian Government, it was unlikely that it would choose such a moment to issue such a publication, the only possible effect of which was the loss of the loan which they hoped to secure from England. There are many other points in the document which support the belief that the letter was a forgery, but in the absence of definite proof one way or the other, the matter cannot be determined."

A SPENT FORCE.

The conversation then turned on the subject of the Liberal Party. Our representative asked Mr. Mosley whether he thought that the Liberal Party would ever return to its pre-war position.

I cannot see," he responded without any hesitation. "I think that the Liberal Party condemned itself by its tactics in the last Parliament."

"Do you think that Liberalism is a spent force"? was the next question.

"Beyound that," observed the Labor politician, 'it has no message to deliver in modern life. It was a party which fought for political freedom, which has now been won in England. The new demand is for a party which would fight for economic freedom, and that party is the Labor and Socialist Party."

EFFECT ON INDIA.

Asked as to what he thought would be the effect of the Conservative Government on India, Mr. Mosley replied: I believe that the present Government, or any English Government, will honestly carry out the policy to which they have pledged themselves in relation to India. There can be no great hope of acceleration of any policy under a Conservative Government. That is true not only in Indian but also in English domestic affairs. It is against the nature of Conservatism to progress rapidly Therefore, my belief is that the best hope of rapid progress in India in accordance with National sentiment is that, during this interval of Conservative Government, Indian should seize whatever opportunities present themselves to show and develop their administrative capacity in order that they may be able to present strong claims for wider powers and responsibility when a progressive Government returns to power in England".—'Ceylon Daily News.'

MURDER OF TEA GARDEN MANAGER.

CASE TO BE RE-TRIED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA Jan. 8.

A case in which thirteen coolies were charged with murdering a European tea garden manager came up before Mr. Justice Newbowld and Mr. Justice Chose on reference made by the sessions judge of Sibsagar.

The case for the prosecution was that on June 23rd last, there was some trouble with labour at Doyang Tea Estate, in consequence of which the accused who were coolies of that garden were ordered to work for a few days in a punishment section covered with grass and jungle.

On the following day they turned out late and were not allowed to work and subsequently they refused to work in that section. Mr. Whitten, the Manager of the Garden took one of the accused Sinha to task who spoke disrespectfully. The accused then held a meeting and decided to assault the manager if he created further trouble. On June 27th Mr. Whitten went to the spot where the accused were working and ordered them to cease work. Sinha refused to obey the order, whereupon Mr. Whitten took hold of his arm and gave him a push. At this Sinha struck Mr. Whitten with a *dao* cutting the brim of his topi. Realising the situation Mr. Whitten began to run, but he was chased by the accused who overtook him near a drain. There they attacked Mr. Whitten with lathis. He fell near the drain and was hit on the head with *dao* and was killed. The accused next buried the dead body in the drain.

Their Lordships sent back the case for re-trial.

THE FASCIST SCANDALS.

A SURVEY

The Rome correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" wrote on Dec. 6th as follows:—

Last night's vote of the Senate is the third episode, and not the least grave, in the downward progress of Fascism in the Parliamentary field, following the recent speeches of Giolitti and Salandra. Mussolini has his vote of confidence, but it would be strange if he is satisfied.

Apart from general criticism from such opponents as Lusignoli and Albertini, the debate centred on the problem of the militia. The military senators spoke clearly, especially General Giardino, the victor of Monte Grappa, ex-Governor of Fiume and a former friend of Fascism. His demands may be summed up as follows:—

(1) The militia should be brought, like the carabineers, under the Ministries of War and the Interior; (2) its officers should be drawn from the army and preserve their military rank; the strength of officers and men should be fixed by law; (3) the militia should have no politics, and its officers should not be members of directorates of companies, banks, etc.; (4) its arms should be kept in barracks and not in the hands of the militiamen; (5) the militiamen, like the men of the regular army, should be not less than twenty-one years old, and should be subject to rigorous selection.

Why could not Mussolini agree to this? It is said on good authority that the officers of the militia threatened to resign *en masse* if he did. He was driven, therefore, to fresh unsatisfying generalities, and to talk of the Communist peril instead of giving the guarantees demanded; and where in June, after the Matteotti crime, there were only 16 votes cast against him, yesterday there were 54, and 35 abstentions which were also virtually votes in opposition. The hostile votes and abstentions included many generals, including names which became famous in the war. They see the danger of the militia problem, and they are extremely suspicious of the plans of the War Minister, General di Giorgio, a man completely in bondage to Fascism. In a Senate of 420 Mussolini obtained 206 votes in his favour, at least 45 of these being those of newly created senators; 89 senators opposed or abstained, and 125 stayed away in order to avoid yet declaring themselves.

REVELATIONS OF BELTRANI.

The nomination of senators, the reform of the Constitution, Di Giorgio's army plans, etc., represent so many blunders and misfortunes for Mussolini. Another and a less well-known misfortune is the refusal of the King to show readiness to accept a projected amnesty wide enough to include "preterintentional" homicides; those, that is, in which the death of the victim was not intended by the culprit! Another was the publication of the letter from General Balbo, which I reported at the time. Still more interesting is a declaration by Tomaso Beltrani, ex-leader of the Fascists of Ferrara, and Board's confidant, which has been published in the "Mondo" (Opposition) and the "Giornale d'Italia" (Right-wing Liberal.)

Beltrani is a "penitent" and dissident Fascist. He states, and gives evidence that the murder of the priest Don Minzoni, of Argenta (province of Ferrara), was carried out by order of the Fascist party. Beltrani also gives evidence of the complicity of the police in a Fascist raid on Perugia, authorised by Rome. He further reveals incredible electoral practices behind the scenes. Balbo and consorts are not all there is of Fascism. But such documents as this are a tremendous blow at all Fascism.

THE PRESS BILL.

Then there is the draft press law to replace the existing decrees. It has still to be discussed in Chamber and Senate, but meanwhile its reception by the public has been disastrous. The Press Bill contains nothing to guarantee the cleanness of the financial support of the press, a guarantee of which the public feels the need since the proof of the connections between the counting-house of the "Corriere Italiano," the principal organ of Fascism in Rome, and the accused in the Matteotti murder. It will be remembered that the "Corriere Italiano" had to cease publication a few days after that crime, and its editor, Signor Filippelli, is in prison among the alleged abettors of the assassins.

DONATI'S DENUNCIATION.

But the most sensational revelation of all has come this evening. The philo-Fascist "Tribuna" and the Opposition "Sereno" have announced that Signor Donati, editor of the Catholic Popular (Opposition) organ the Rome "Popolo," had laid before the President of the Senate a denunciation of Senator Emilio de Bono, ex-chief of police and ex-commandant of the National Fascist militia at the time of the Matteotti crime. In the Senate and among the public it has created an enormous impression.

Under a procedure permitted by the law Donati denounces De Bono as having known of the existence of the so-called Cheka (errorist police under the control of the Ministry of the Interior), of having known of the outrage prepared against Matteotti, and of having suspended two days before the crime the watch kept by the police over Matteotti to defend him from assault by Fascists. De Bono is further alleged to have guaranteed immunity to the culprits after the crime and to have kept in his own office certain blood-stained garments of the murdered deputy, including the famous jacket which, long after, was found in a rain cistern at a considerable distance from the spot at which the body was found.

Donati bases his denunciation on (1) a statement from Finzi, ex-Under-Secretary of State and (2) a memorandum written by Filippelli before his imprisonment (to show that he had only acted under orders from above) of which Donati possesses a photograph.

It is useless to attempt to make any forecast in a situation so rapidly developing. The one thing that is clear is the growing difficulty with which Mussolini preserves his equilibrium between the militia and the extremists on the one hand and the true politial and military forces of the country on the other.

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INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

DISCUSSION ON PROF. JOSHI'S PAPER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Jan. 7.

At the Indian Economic Conference, today, further discussion was continued on Professor R. M. Joshi's paper on relations between the Central and Provincial Governments and on papers on the same subject by Mr. Gyanchand, Assistant Professor of the Hindu University and Bhatnagar of the Allahabad University.

Mr. Doraiswamy Iyer of the Madras University pointed out that the principal difficulties of the Provincial Governments were due to the fact that in the Meston Award no provision was made for the inevitable expenditure necessary for the improvement of the subordinate services. He said too much should not be made of the financial clean cut to accompany administrative clean cut between the Central and Provincial Governments. If the excise revenue diminished in proportion to the increase in the spending power at the disposal of the people consequent on the diminution of excise revenue, the increase in the revenue might be devoted to the objects on which customs duties were charged. Thus there would be interlocking between the Excise and Customs.

Mr. Lokanathan of the Madras University suggested that income from real properties might be given for the purpose of taxation to provinces and income from all the other properties to the Central Government.

Sir Charles Todhunter enquired whether central taxation should be at uniform rates throughout India. He also wanted to know whether it was practical to have a uniform rate of excise duty and to have graduated succession duties in the different provinces.

Prof. R. M. Joshi said he was not against varying death duties in the different provinces. He wanted excise to be a provincial revenue as he hoped that with the growth of public opinion the whole of that revenue would be abolished.

Several other members, including Professor Thompson and others, participated in the discussion.

PT. MALAVIYA "AT HOME" TO MEMBERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Jan. 7.

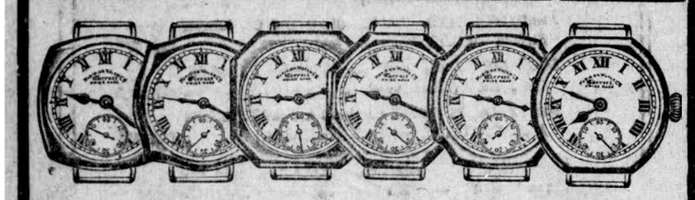
The Indian Economic Conference concluded its session this afternoon. At to-day's session Sir Charles Todhunter and Dr. R. P. Paranjpye participated during the discussion of some papers. Sir Charles invited the Conference to express an opinion regarding several points connected with the taxation in India. Dr Paranjpye speaking on Dr. John Mathai's paper on *sudushias* finance pointed out the practical difficulties in giving state aid to industries, difficulties which had come to his knowledge during his Ministership.

On the invitation of Dr. John Mathai, the next session of the Conference will be held at Madras at the end of this year under the presidentship of Professor C. I. Hamilton of the Patna University, who has been elected Chairman of the Indian Economic Society for the current year.

This afternoon Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was 'at home' to the members of the Economic Conference when Sir Charles and Lady Todhunter, Sir Percy Thompson, Dr. Hyder, the Maharaja of Burdwan and other guests were present.

Last evening Sir Charles Todhunter was 'at home' to the members of the Conference.

According to returns received in the Commercial Intelligence Department the grand total of gross Indian seas and land customs revenue (excluding salt revenue) amounted to Rs. 394 lakhs during the month of December 1924 as against 4.55 lakhs in the preceding month and 303 lakhs a year ago.



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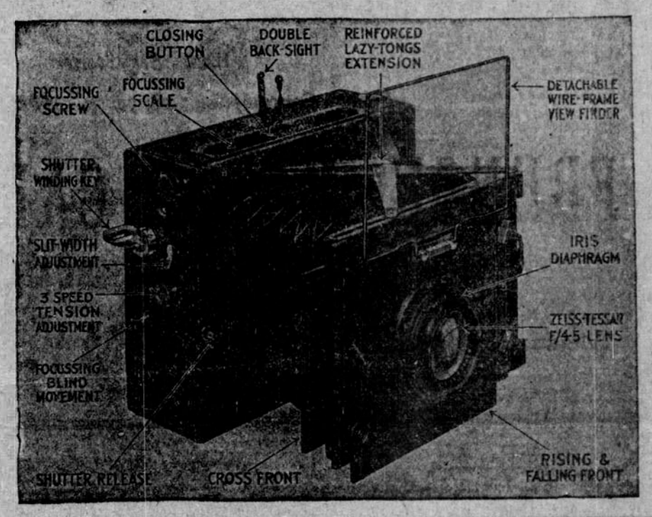

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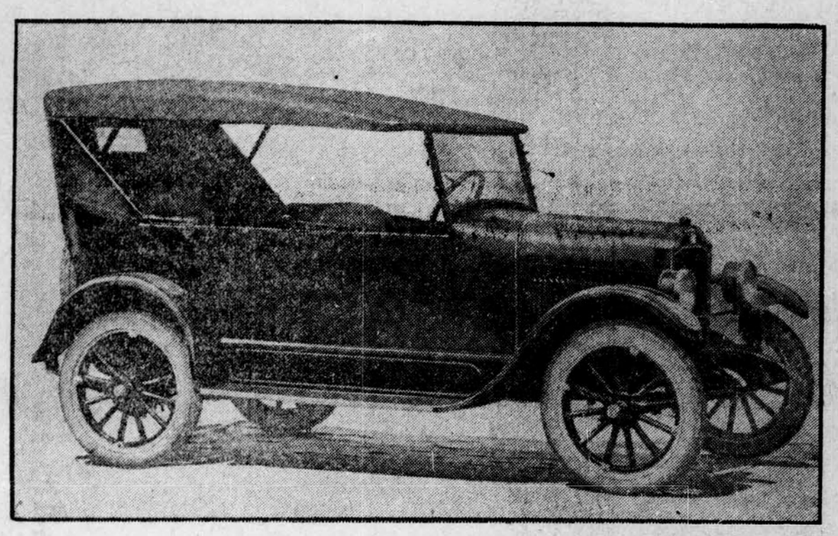

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